REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1874.

[illegible] TTE.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

For Advertisements which are to be inserted [illegible] special [illegible]

SPECIAL [illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of [illegible] Sales [illegible] Required, Births [illegible] Articles Lost or Found [illegible]

The scale for [illegible] will be as follows:—

[illegible]

Advertisements [illegible] will be charged for at one [illegible]

No Advertisement [illegible]

All Advertisements [illegible] Nonpareil [illegible]

LONGER CONTRACTS: Each [illegible]

ALL CHEQUES, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited). [illegible]

Leave BOMBAY [illegible]

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), [illegible] weekly service [illegible]

[illegible] on FRIDAY, [illegible] 1874, at [illegible]

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY [illegible]

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	[illegible]	[illegible]	£4
Suez	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
Port Said	[illegible]	[illegible]	9
Alexandria	[illegible]	[illegible]	9-14
Messina	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
Naples	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
Leghorn	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
Genoa	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	[illegible]	[illegible]	14-19

Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," [illegible] on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

"ARABIA," [illegible] on SUNDAY, 1st November 1874.

The tariff [illegible] will be found [illegible] published a day [illegible]

For [illegible] information, [illegible] apply to

G. [illegible] Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, [illegible] Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per [illegible] are requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of [illegible]

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, [illegible] September 1874.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARD. [illegible] for ADAMS'S [illegible] exclusively adopted by Her [illegible] and New South Wales [illegible] Sole [illegible] ADAMS COMPANY [illegible]

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietors of the "Bombay Gazette" [illegible] the Native [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched as follows:—

[illegible] September 25th, to Southampton. [illegible] S.s. HYDASPES, [illegible] 19th.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by [illegible] Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on [illegible] of the Steamer's departure before 10 A.M., in order that it may be shipped and labelled previous to shipment.

A Small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at [illegible] before the hour of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz.:—Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, [illegible] Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th September 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 6th Oct. 1874, at 4 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. "DELHI," (2,175 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain O. [illegible], will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 3rd October.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th September 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON AND OTHER METAL AT THE METAL MART AT CARNAC BUNDER.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction Suit No. 351 of 1874.

Shaik Adam Nooroodin and Alleebhoy Tyebhoy—Plaintiffs.

Tyebally Valleejee and Esmoilly Valleejee—Defendants.

Pursuant to the Order of the High Court made in the above suit on the 29th of August last, and by direction of the Receiver appointed therein Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TOMORROW WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of September, instant, at 10 A.M. at the Metal Mart, at Carnac Bunder.

A large quantity of Swedish Iron, English and Welsh Iron. Tin plates, Corrugated Iron, sheet Iron, pig Lead, sheet Lead, Boiler plates, [illegible] Swedish Iron, Flat Iron, Nail Rod Iron, Mixture made, Hoop Iron, old sheet Iron, Galvanized Iron, &c. &c.

For conditions of sale and further particulars, apply to

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd September 1874.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED, 1st of JUNE 1868.

RUSSELL & CO.,

LADIES', GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
French Calf Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic [illegible] Boots	11 8	13 0
[illegible] Elastic or Lace	14 0	15 0
[illegible] Enamel Lace or Elastic Side	8 0	9 0

[illegible] (to be had on application) less 12 per cent. on all Goods [illegible] for immediate Cash Payment.

N.B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railway lines.

Large stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

VIRGIN CORK.

FOR FERNERIES, ROCKWORK, ARBOURS, WINDOW BOXES, FLOWER STANDS.

[illegible] from the rays of the Sun.

THE LONDON AND LISBON CORKWOOD COMPANY, [illegible] Upper Thames Street, London, will execute orders for VIRGIN CORK, packed in Canvas, on the following terms:—

Cost and Freight to Bombay 50 shillings per cwt., payment by Draft at sight on a London House, in Exchange for Bill of Lading.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW [illegible] LONDON [illegible] Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possil Park, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 2,000 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.
Railings and Gates.
Tomb Railing.
Terminals.
Cresting.
Verandahs.
Conservatories.
Covered Ways.
Balconies.
Fountains.
Columns & Lamps.
School Fittings.
Washhand Basins.
Closets and Urinals.
Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference to a Firm in England.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

FOR

WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS.
SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,

THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool.

G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES.

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT WORK.

IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR

Churches,
Schools,
Clubs,
Institutions,
Conservatories,
Vestibules,
Halls,
Corridors,
Dairies, &c.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Manufactured of the celebrated Jackfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns, Glazed Hearth Tiles. Wall and Bath Tiles. Designs and Estimates on application to

CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (LIMITED)

Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire,

ENGLAND.

"THE TERAI HAT."

A SOFT HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Can be folded and closely packed without damage. Especially adapted for travelling purposes.

MESSRS. ANDRE, HATTERS,

127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," highly recommended by HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LATE EARL MAYO.
The Right Honourable EARL WICKLOW.
Col. H. RAMSAY, Commissioner of Kumaon, N.W. Provinces.
Lieutenant THOS. BAUGH, Almorah, N. W. Provinces.
Major OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.

Forwarded post free to any part of India, price 25s. 6d. Trade Orders promptly attended to.

SIR,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat" for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,

O. T. BURNE,

Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

25 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £350.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
45 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long...seats for 40 persons...complete from £560 to £1,040.
&c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in [illegible] sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The [illegible] working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS.

Speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.

Draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Contracted for.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,

Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

F R A U D.

On the [illegible] June, 1866, MOTHEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of MESSRS. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT,

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be rigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE manufactures [illegible] of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every [illegible] in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with BOARD, for LADIES or GENTLEMEN, in a Private House, by the Day or Month. Address "W. X.," care of this Paper.

Bombay, 22nd September 1874.

[illegible] H. HAMILTON'S

HAIR RESTORER.

THIS preparation will restore Grey Hair to its original colour, remove DANDRIFF, ITCHINGS and all IMPURITIES from the head, strengthen the roots and the GROWTH of the HAIR, and prevent it from falling of.

IT IS NOT A DYE.

It does not soil or grease, and its effects are gradual.

Cash Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

To be had at SOUNDY & Co.'s, late of Thomson & Taylor, Bombay.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS, GOLDSMITHS AND SILVERSMITHS,

In Ordinary to H. E. the Viceroy of India,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

Hummum Street, Bombay,

Have just received a further supply of

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

		Rs.		Rs.
SILVER MUGS, richly gilt inside, and handsomely chased or engraved...	...	30	to	70
ditto, and in morocco cases ...	...	35	to	120
and sets of Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in morocco cases ...	...	26	to	100
ditto, ditto combined, in case...	...	54	to	180
BOWL AND SPOON, in case	...	101	to	170
FEEDING BOTTLES	...	30	to	41
PAP BOATS	...	16	to	28
SILVER Corals and Bells with Whistle	...	41	to	50
CORAL NECKLACES AND SLEEVE TIES, with gold clasps, 2 and 3 rows	...	25	to	50
MUSICAL BOXES, especially made for Children	...	6	to	20

MORE EXPENSIVE SETS MADE TO ORDER.

Solid Gold sets of knife, fork, and spoon......Rs. 200 to 360.

Ditto sets of knife, fork, spoon, and mug... ,, 350 to [illegible].

CASHMERE WORK.

A large supply of this beautiful silver work just to hand, consisting of claret jugs, surroys, salvers, goblets, mugs, muffineers, &c.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN CARRIAGE AND PALANQUEEN CLOCKS.

Carriage Clocks of very best finish, chiming quarters and half hours on sweet toned gongs, compensation balance, and all the latest improvements, in morocco cases, Rs. 165.

The Army and Navy Clocks, and Time-pieces, Rs. 55 to Rs. 95.

Carriage Time-pieces, exactly the same in appearance as the above Clocks, but without striking movement, Rs. 50.

The Mignionette or Lilliputian Carriage Clock, standing 3 inches in height, and going for 8 days. A very attractive novelty, and forming a charming adjunct to a Lady's Boudoir. It possesses a lever movement of exquisite finish, with compensation balance, in richly gilt or enamelled case, and with neat outer velvet or morocco case, Rs. 80 to 180.

Sketches and designs of Race Plate, Rifle and Regatta Cups, sent post free on application.

Catalogues and Price Lists post free on Application.

HAMILTON & Co.

THE POSITIVE

GOVERNMENT SECURITY,

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

LIMITED.

CAPITAL £500,000,

OF WHICH IS

PAID UP TO DATE, £255,512 5s.

PREMIUMS ON SHARES, £35,407 5s.

POLICIES IN FORCE ON 30th JUNE 1874 (1,590), £330,000.

ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME, £30,500.

Amount of Funds invested for Policy-holders exclusively ....} Over £110,000.

INDIAN BUSINESS AT DATE.

Policies issued........ 519

Amount Assured......Rs. 37,30,000

Annual Premium Income .... ,, 2,07,300

This result speaks for itself, and will show the public that if a large sum has been expended on [illegible] the magnificent outturn fully justifies the outlay, more especially as it now possesses within the space of about two years an annual premium income of upwards of £40,000 and in a [illegible] time, even at the present rate of progress, the Company may warrantably [illegible] a position which will place it [illegible] the head of every Life Assurance Society known, as it already is for its [illegible] security to Policy-holders, for its equity [illegible] liberality.

EXPLANATION

OF THE

POSITIVE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

The POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, consists of over Two Thousand Five Hundred Shareholders, who have paid up more than *Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds* of Capital, and also *Thirty-five Thousand Pounds* as Premiums on Shares, was founded for the purpose of introducing a new system of Life Assurance and Investment, which confers several important advantages upon the Assured never before presented to the public.

The Positive system gives to Life Assurance a new and valuable character, by providing the highest order of security in the world for the Assured, and sweeps away all the hazardous conditions and technicalities which surround ordinary Life Assurance, —it puts an end to policy forfeiture, and provides the Assured with a negotiable property for every Premium paid, and does not disturb the scientific principles on which Life Assurance has so long and safely rested.

1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.

2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, special Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on each Assurance; besides, which, 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trust deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any Office of the Company.

3rd.—Investments must be made, in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.

4th.—Premiums are at Whole World Rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.

5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the executor or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 30 annual payments the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.

6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, although no further premiums be paid; and are virtually paid-up Policies.

7th.—A minimum surrender value of 40 per cent. of premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance; with an option to the Insured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

WHOLE WORLD RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	38	5	0	20
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0	25
30	106	12	8	59	12	0	43	1	4	30
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8	35
40	128	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4	40
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4	45
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4	50
55	166	4	8	93	4	4	73	11	4	55
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8	20
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0	25
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	8	8	30
35	39	0	8	34	6	8	31	10	[illegible]	35
40	43	4	0	38	7	[illegible]	35	11	8	40
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8	45
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	[illegible]	50
55	61	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8	55
60	78	0	8	71	12	8	73	13	8	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see Prospectus Tables B. and C., pages 24 to 27.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

TREACHER'S BUILDING.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

GADDUM & Co.,

Agents for Bombay.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, [illegible] of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THE AMRAOTI STATE RAILWAY.

It is hereby notified, that under Instructions from Government the AMRAOTI STATE RAILWAY will be CLOSED on and from the 1st OCTOBER NEXT, until further notice.

Trains will therefore not run between Amraoti and the Budnera Station of the G. I. P. Railway, after the 30th instant; and, on and after the 1st proximo, all Notices as to Local and Through Booking, and all arrangements for the conveyance of Passengers and other Traffic, will, as far as they relate to the Line between Budnera and Amraoti, be cancelled and withdrawn.

HENRY CONDER,

General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th September 1874.

NOW READY, Mr. ANSTEY'S NOTES to the WAVERLEY NOVELS of SIR WALTER SCOTT. This Compilation consists of Four Hundred Learned and Amusing Notes of the late Mr. THOMAS CHISHOLM ANSTEY, Barrister-at-Law, to The Waverley Novels, with a Woodcut Portrait of the Author. Price Rs. 1-8. Sold at the FORT PRINTING PRESS, No. 15, Borah Bazaar, Fort.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE CO.—INSURANCES effected at the Usual Tariff Rates by [illegible] YOUNG & Co., Acting Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

FOR SALE, the Property of the MIRZAPORE and CENTRAL INDIA COTTON CLEANING and SCREWING COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation, consisting of 3 PUCKA and 2 AUXILIARY SCREWS, 2 WOODEN SCREWS, with all Plant.—Apply to

SIR JOHN WEMYSS, Bart.,

Official Liquidator, Mirzapore.

HOLTA TEA COMPANY (Limited).—The THIRD HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be HELD at the Registered Office, No. 1, New China Bazaar Street, on TUESDAY, the [illegible] September, at 4 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors, declaring an ad-interim dividend, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

B. SMYTH & Co., Secretaries.

N.B.—The Share Register of this Company will be closed from the 24th to 29th instant, inclusive.

12th September 1874.

THE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the APOLLO PRESS COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st July 1874.

2nd.—To appoint Directors in the place of Mr. R. L. Crawford, who resigned on leaving for England, and of Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee, who retires by rotation.

3rd. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 18th INSTANT until after the MEETING.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th September 1874.

BUTTER.—FINEST AUSTRALIAN BUTTER.—The Undersigned begs to call the attention of the PUBLIC that he has JUST RECEIVED a fresh SUPPLY of the Finest AUSTRALIAN BUTTER in 2 and 4 lbs. tins. Provisions, Scent, Japanese Cabinets, Work and Glove Boxes, Fans, &c., &c.

PRICE MODERATE—TERMS CASH.

PESTONJEE MERWANJEE,

No. 64, Kalbadevee Road, opposite Atmaram [illegible].

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited by the Undersigned for the CONSTRUCTION of a MASONRY BRIDGE over the KRISHNA RIVER at [illegible].

Printed Forms of Tender, giving a schedule of Quantities, together with Conditions of Contract and Specification of the Work, can be obtained from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Kolhapur, on payment of Rs. 10.

Particular attention is called to the specification of the work, which will be strictly adhered to. No Tender will be received that is not on one of the abovementioned Printed Forms.

Drawings of the Bridge will be open for inspection at the Offices of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Bombay; the Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee; and the Executive Engineer, Kolhapur.

Tenders will be received at Kolhapur up to the 15th October, after which date no Tender will be accepted.

Government will not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WALTER M[illegible] Major, R.E.,

[illegible] Executive Engineer.

WEDGEWOOD'S [illegible] MANIFOLD WRITER, consisting of a book [illegible] covers, containing a supply of carbonic paper, two copying-books, guards, stencils, &c.

"Octavo," or Note size, 8½ by 6 inches ....Rs. 15 0

"Quarto," or Letter size, 10½ by 9¼ inches 25 0

"Folio," or Foolscap size, 13¾ by 9¼ inches 35 0

COPYING and CARBONIC PAPER may always be had in books suitable for the above.

STATIONERY AND OFFICE REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

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The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

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Detailed Price Lists can be had Post Free on application.

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"PLANTATION TOBACCO,"

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These Cheroots [illegible] are in charge of Messrs. Campbell & Co.'s [illegible] clerks, to whom application should be made.

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Arrangements can be made for boarding at reasonable rates pupils who cannot leave during the vacations.

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Do. do. unnominated, 70 [illegible]

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Do. Day Scholars, nominated, 16 [illegible]

Do. do. unnominated, 18 [illegible]

Do. do. Civilians, 20 [illegible]

The School opens September 10.

Donations for the furtherance of the objects of this Institution will be gladly received by COLONEL GEOAG, R.A., Madras, or COLONEL G. ASHBURNER, Poona, Honorary Secretary, who have kindly volunteered to supply any Information concerning the scheme.

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SILVERING PASTE,

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For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

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Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

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HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 15th October, a well furnished BUNGALOW, with the use of a PIANO, for about two months, on Malabar Hill, most excellently situated, and directly open to the westerly breeze. Carriage and Horses and the Servants could also be had by arrangement. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply to

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FOR SALE, JUST ARRIVED per Steamer FLORA, from Trieste,—

VIENNA BEER, in 4 dozen cases, at Rs. 42 per dozen.

HUNGARIAN WINES, in 1 dozen cases, RED and WHITE, at Rs. 15 and 18, or 2 dozen Pints, at Rs. 16 and Rs. 20.

Apply to the Godown-keeper of

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		Rs.
STILL HOCKS—	Marcobrunner	30 per doz. qts.
	Laubenheimer	15 ,,
	Steinwein	[illegible] ,,
	Liebfraumilch	20 ,,
CLARETS—	Chateau de Franda	14 ,,
	Chateau Leoville	24 ,,
	Chateau Lafitte	28 ,,
	Vray Canon	12 ,,

STAR OF INDIA PALE ALE—Rs. 5 per doz. Quarts, in 4 doz. Casks.

Do. do. Rs. 3 per doz. Pints, in 8 doz. Casks.

CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. [illegible] per Case of 1 doz. qts.

Ditto [illegible] 2 doz. pts.

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, manufactured only by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4711, COLOGNE.

Sole Agents for HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER and other Articles of Perfumery, manufactured by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4711, COLOGNE.

BELL, BRANDENBURG [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 21st September, 1874.

Business here being still suspended for the holidays the only commercial news to notice consists of the home advices.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opened quiet, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 27,000, Saturday's receipts at the American ports being 6,000 bales. New York prices unchanged.

Consols are still quoted at 92⅜; French Rentes have recovered to 100; Bar Silver has declined to 57⅜d. per oz.

In Saturday's closing message an improvement of ¼ per cent. is quoted in Rupee Paper, but there is no other item changed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Callao, 983 tons, Captain Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (June 2nd), with a cargo of 1574 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Owen and Okell.

The B I S N Co's s s Pemang, 175 tons, Captain J Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (September 18th), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Behrman, Mr Lookmanjee, and nineteen deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Arcot, 1,132 tons, Captain Sharp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta (August [illegible]), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Burns, Mr and Mrs Ashdown, and fifty-nine deck passengers.

The P and O Co's s s Baroda, 1,282 tons, Captain J C Almond, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with the China mail, and the following passengers:—For Shanghai—Drs Valentiner, Adolf, and Reimann, Mr Leckle Mr Druckmuller, and Mr Casdala. For Galle—Mr J W Payne. She carried 260½ chests opium, and a general cargo.

The P and O Co's s s Indus, 2,234 tons, Captain N Stewart, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Calcutta (September 5th) via Madras and Galle, with the following passengers:—From Galle—Madame Romani and child, Mr and Mrs Glashan, Mr Vaile Yacoob; and Mr M Regus. From Singapore—Mr J Genwelle, Mr. J F Coste, and one native. From Hongkong—Mr Noelle. She brought the following cargo:—From Hongkong—2 boxes specie. From Shanghai—1 box muster, 1 box cigars, 85 boxes treasure, and 6 boxes gold. From Calcutta—40 bags sujee muttee, 2 packages wearing apparel, and 25 bags chiretta; and 181 packages for transhipment for Trieste and Venice.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Indus (s)	Stewart	Calcutta, Sept. 9.
21	Arcot (s)	Sharp	Calcutta, Aug. 25.
	Pemang (s)	Henderson	Kurrachee, Sept. 18.
	Callao	Williams	Liverpool, June 2

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Baroda (s)	Almond	China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
17	Scotia (s)	Hart	Calcutta, Sept. 10.
	Mongolia (s)	Coleman	Southampton, Aug. 18.
	Asiana (s)	Hadwin	Aden, Aug. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
17	Sir John Lawrence (s)	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Rheinberg (s)	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Marmion	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Ville de Marseilles	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Evangeline	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Jelavil	[illegible]	[illegible]

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

[illegible]	[illegible]	Bombay.
Malda	[illegible]	Mauritius.

DAILY EXPORTS.—September 21.

For Liverpool.

Ithuriel s, 70 bales wool, Beojee Fukeerchund.
Paraense s, 198 bales cotton, Morarjee Goculdass.

For Hongkong.

Baroda s, 11 chests opium, Tarachund Setaram; 12 chests opium, Merwanjee Manockjee and Co; 42 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.

For Shanghai.

Baroda s, 81½ chests opium, Goolabroy Coosjhall; 26 chests opium, Sookhayal Bhoondermull; 7½ chests opium, Motichund Pubheedoss; 12 chests opium, Gungabux Chajooram.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR

FOR LIVERPOOL.

904 Marian Moore, Stephens—Jones Macintosh & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1365 Albania, Beeley—The Captain.
1311 Belvidere, Gardner—Farnham & Co.
1240 Wimbona, Bray—Farnham & Co.

FOR PENANG.

756 Superb, Nelson—The Captain.
582 Tranmere, Ellis—Owen & Okell.

NOT FIXED.

1175 Bertram, Nicholson—P. Hormusjee & Sons.
983 Callao, Williams—Owen and Okell.
481 Fairy, Johnston—The Captain.
158 Great Bamer, Carter.
795 Hope, Carter—Farnham & Co.
1260 Louisa Fletcher, Morris—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
804 Ocean Bride, Le Gros—W. Nicol & Co.
638 Roma Capitole, Pietro—The Captain.
[illegible] Dundee, Borland—W. Nicol & Co.
1150 Tiverton, Cowley—Ritchie Stuart & Co.
1302 Turkish Empire, Whitmore—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1752 Tythonus, Andrews—Wallace & Co.

STEAMERS.

FOR OVERLAND ROUTE.

2743 Nizam, Baston—P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

765 Ithuriel, Pearson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
926 Paraense, Brooking—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1216 St. Olaf, Pearson—The Captain.

FOR KURRACHEE.

346 Kurrachee, Nailer—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR COAST AND CUTCH.

706 Koina, Profumo—Essa bin Khalefa.

FOR GENOA, &c.

1614 Persia, Morello—C. Guzdone.

FOR AUSTRALIA, &c.

1202 Fern, Methven—P. & O. Co.

NOT FIXED.

781 Adria, Breese—P. & O. Co.
1152 Arcot, Sharp—B. I. S. N. Co.
[illegible] Calcutta, Melville—B. I. S. N. Co.
[illegible] Oconnda, Scott—B. I. S. N. Co.
1514 Ethiopia, Adamson—W. Nicol & Co.
2234 Indus, Stewart—P. & O. Co.
2257 Mooltan, Symons—P. & O. Co.
475 Penang, Henderson—B. I. S. N. Co.
916 Riga, Clark—W. & A. Graham & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR ADEN.

166 Sultan Raha, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

180 Day Dream, Nacoda—S. M. A. Latiff.
618 Fathe Salam, Halladay.
[illegible] Fazul Currim, Nacoda—H. A. C. Gader.
[illegible] Taseef, Nacoda—Hajee Joosub Noor Mahomed.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1034 Abyssinia, James—(R. N.)
[illegible] Clyde—(Ordinary.)
190 Constance, Chapman—(Schooner.)
172 Daguar, Downing—(Steam Tug.)
1060 Dalhousie, Warner.
187 Magdala, James—(R. N.)

HIGH COURT.—22nd September.

[Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Knight.]

In the exchange of pleas for examination of witnesses.

Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Stephen and others v The J R Axiendo, &c—Hearn and Cleveland.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott.]

LONG CAUSES.

140-74—S Pandoorung—Hithabhoo widow v Oomersey Natoo—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
763-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Eknath Bulwant v Hurrychund Mahadew.
[illegible]—Saunders—Vurjeevun Ramchund v Gokuldas Moraji and others
571-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Ganesh Oomajee and another v Nursoo Saiboo and another—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.
164-71—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Parwotteebai &c v Dalliboy Vuliybhoy—Fletcher and Smith.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey.]

SHORT CAUSES.

216-74—Dallas, Lynch, and Tobin—The London Bombay and Mediterranean Bank, Limited, v. Sassoon Ezekiel Gubbay.
300-74—In Person—Guja Kolla and others v Framjee Edulje.
[illegible]—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Lotiff and others v Moolchand Nursingdass—P. Kavasjee.
361-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Purbut Luddu v Bhundari Rugoonath C.—M. H. Khan.
267-74—A. Framjee—Sewjee Damjee v Nathoo Appajee In person.
286-74—M. H. Munshi—Bomonjee Nusserwanjee v Thomas Crawford—Fletcher and Smith.
204-74—Mr. Bomanji—The Secretary of State, &c., v Maunekjee Sorabjee—J. Gopall.
[illegible]—A. Framjee—Manockjee Framjee v Dwarkadass Hargovondass—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
312-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Jadeebhoy Lalljee and others v Framjibhoy Cassumbhoy and others.
415-74—Crawford and Beevey—H. L. Southern and Co. v Ramjee Moorarjee.
416-74—In person—Durga Moolla and others v Sheriff Mahomed Hossein bin, &c.
417-74—Shamrao B.—Bapoojee W[illegible] v Gulabhoy Govind.
425-74—Jefferson and Payne—Bai Panobee v. Veerjee Jairam and another.
426-74—Clark and [illegible]—Cowasjee Dunshaw and another v Mahomed [illegible] Mahomed and another.
76-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Camajee Jeejeejee v Thomas White and another—Prescot and Winter.—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

531-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dewraz Peerbhoy v Captain H W Norris—Hearn and Cleveland—Part heard.
215-73—Jefferson and Payne—Suntooka Roopajee v Fatta Deepajee—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
219-73—Mr Fletcher—Bai Jadow, widow v Tribhoovun Jugjeewun—Tyabjee and Sayani.
210-73—M H Khan—Narayen Jeggonath and others v Ramchund Dinanath—Tyabjee and Sayani.
105-73—M B Barbhaya—Ebramjee Noorbhoy and another v Moosajee Esmailjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.
622-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Essa bin Khaliffa v Hajee Mahomed Currim—Tyabjee and Sayani.
66-73—M M Munshi—Sakalchund Oomedchund v Thaker Dewjee Shamjee—Dallas, Lynch, and Tobin.—Settled.
741-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas K v Muncherjee Eduljee and others—M B Barbhaya.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL—September 17.

Wetheral, Captain, Adjutant Deolalee, on duty, from ——.

DEPARTURES—September 20.

Wetherall, Captain, Adjutant Deolalee, on duty, to Deolalee.

September 21.

Young, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to Calcutta.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Sept 17.)

Lieut J A L Montgomery, Asst Settlement Officer, Peshawar has obtained one month's leave of absence, from the 11th Sept 1874, to enable him to proceed to Calcutta to present himself for examination for the Higher Standard in Persian, and thereafter one month's privilege leave.

Asst-Surgn Hasri Mal is appointed to the charge of the Customs Hospital at Hansi, with effect from such date as he assumed charge. This cancels G. O. No. 4323 dated 17th Nov. 1873.

The services of Mr. H W Steel, Asst Comr, on special duty in the P W Dept, have been re-transferred to the Civil Dept.

Mr W Jenkyns, Asst Comr, Derah Ghazi Khan, has obtained ninety-two days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from such date as he availed himself of the same.

Capt R G Sandeman, Depy Comr, Derah Ghazi Khan, has obtained thirty days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 14th Sept 1874.

Mr C E Gladstone, Asst Comr, appointed to officiate as Depy Comr, Derah Ghazi Khan, during the absence on leave of Capt Sandeman.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Abbottabad Station Order, dated 5th Augt 1874, making the following temporary arrangements consequent on the departure of Surgn Maj J W Johnston, 4th Punjab Infantry, on leave on medical certificate:—

Surgn-Maj J R Johnson, 5th Goorkha Regt, to hold medical charge of the Hazara Mountain Battery, 4th Punjab Infantry and Troop 1st Punjab Cavalry, in addition to his own medical charge (that of the 5th Goorkha Regt) with effect from the 20th July 1874.

4th Sikh Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated 21st Augt 1874, making the following temporary appointment:—

Capt A Scott, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, during such time as Capt L C Del Daniell, 1st Wing Subn, may officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer, or until further orders.

Capt V Rivaz, QrMr, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

By the Lieut-Governor.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Sept. 19.)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—

Mr H D Willock, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge, Benares, one year, eleven months, and seventeen days' furlough with effect from the 23rd Nov 1874, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr F W Porter, Asst Mag and Colr, Bulandshahr, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 1st Oct, 1874.

Mr W Muir, Asst Mag and Colr, Basti, six weeks' privilege leave, with effect from the 5th Sept, 1874, or subsequent date.

The Rev C E Wheeler, Chaplain of Roorkee, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 27th Sept 1874.

The Rev D P Williams, Chaplain of Meerut, two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st Oct 1874.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr C F Royrett, Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Eta, during the absence on leave of Lieut Col Dunbar, or until further orders.

From the 9th April, 1874, the day on which the Hon J F D Inglis, C S I, took charge of the office of temporary Member of the Council of the Govr-Genl of India—

Mr E Simson to hold the substantive office of Member of the Board of Revenue as a temporary measure;

Mr C P Carmichael to hold the substantive office of Comr as a temporary measure;

Col E Tyrwhitt to hold the substantive office of Inspr-Genl of Police, N W Provinces, as a temporary measure;

Lieut-Col P C Dalmahoy to hold the substantive office of Depy Inspr-Genl of Police, N W Provinces, as a temporary measure.

The Rev M Lamert, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of Bengal, to officiate as Chaplain of Meerut during the absence on privilege leave of the Rev D P Williams, or until further orders.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following promotions:—

With effect from the date on which Lieut-Col R W Dunbar, Dist Supt of Police, Eta, proceeded on leave:—

Local Lieut T J Rysee, Dist Supt of Police, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd grade;

Mr E Berrill, Dist Supt of Police, 4th grade, to officiate in the 3rd grade;

Mr R Pocock, Dist Supt of Police, 5th grade, to officiate in the 4th grade.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of the undermentioned officer:—Mr H Alexander, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police. Dated the 15th September, 1874.

His Honor has been pleased to invest the undermentioned officers with the powers [illegible]

The powers of a Senior Asst Comr as regards [illegible] suits, as described in the rules for the administration of civil justice in Kumaon:—

Lieut-Col T H Chamberlain, Cant Mag, Ranikhet.

Capt C R Macgregor, Offg Asst Comr, Nynee Tal.

[illegible], Junior Asst Comr, Almorah.

Mr A White, Offg Depy Colr, Bijnour, to have the powers of an Asst Settlement Officer of that district.

Mr J White, Asst Settlement Officer, Bijnour, with powers under section 28, clauses 6 and 7 of Act XIX of 1873, to be exercised within the estate of Rai Hunuat Singh in the Bijnour district.

The services of Mr F S Copleston, Asst Mag and Colr, Allahabad, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Home Dept, for employment in British Burmah.

Lieut-Col G D Pritchard, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd Division, Agra Canal, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month.

Mr W G Bligh, Asst Engr, is appointed to officiate for Col Pritchard during his absence.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 10th September 1874.

So much of G O C C No 63, dated 14th June 1870, as directs the extension of Article 166, of the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869) to the frontier posts of Thayetmyo and Tonghoo, is cancelled.

11th September 1874.

Col. (temy Brigdr-Genl.) W G Owen, from Comdt, 8th N I to Comdt 4th N I—With effect from date of Colonel Burton joining the 8th N I.

Col E F Burton, from Comdt 4th N I to Comdt 8th N I—With effect from date of Col Burton joining the 8th N I.

Lieut-Col J H Warden, S C, to genl duty, Madras.

Capt R Hunter, Genl List, to 2nd Wing Subn 30th N I—With effect from 19th instant.

On the recommendation of the Inspr-Genl of Ordnance and Magazine, the following promotion is made in the Ordnance Department:—

Laboratory Serjt Alexander Allwright to be Store Serjt from 6th Sept 1874, in room of Store Serjt F Lyon, deceased.

With the sanction of Govt, Col J M MacGregor, Comdg the Rt Hon the Remount Committee, to assemble at Oossoor on the 14th instant, vice Col Buchanan, reported sick.

The following orders are confirmed:—

8th June 1874—By the Officer Comdg Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, directing Surgn A H Leapingwell, to assume medical charge of the 6th N I, relieving Surgn Fawcett, ordered to proceed forthwith to Saugor to relieve Surg-Maj Cooper, 3rd Light Cavalry.

4th Aug 1874—By the Officer Comdg Centre District, directing Surgn P Thompson, doing duty Eye Infirmary, to relieve Surgn Power, of medical charge of the 3th N I on the morning of the 4th Aug 1874.

The under-mentioned Medical Officers and others have passed the Lower Standard Examination in the Hindustani Language:—

Berhampore, 31st Aug 1874.

Surgn-Maj T Murtagh, R A.
Lance Corporal W Newton, 48th Foot.
Private P Whelan, 48th Foot.

Madras, 7th Sept 1874.

Vety Surgn J C Berne, R A.

Transfers—

Passed Hospital Apprentice J Fisher, from Mysore Division to Civil Dispensary and Police Hospital Cumbum, Expeditiously, at the public expense.

Passed Hospital Apprentice W Granger, on being relieved, will await orders at Cumbum.

Surgn A W Roche, from d d 18th Regt, to Medical charge B 20th R A, as a temporary arrangement.

Surgn-Maj T Murtagh, from Medical charge B 20th R A, Bellary, to Medical charge, Right Wing 67th Regt.

Surgn-Maj W E Harris, from Medical charge Right Wing, 67th Regt, to Medical charge, 76th Regt, Secunderabad, when relieved by Dr Murtagh.

Captain J Hotham from Offg QrMr, 30th N I, to QrMr 36th N I.—With effect from 4th Sept, vice Jenkins.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, and with reference to G O C C dated 1st July 1874, Lieut R W O Grady, who has been permitted to resign his appointment to A Baty C Bgde R H A, will revert to B Baty 20th Bgde.

The following order is confirmed:—

16th March 1874.—By the Officer Comdg H M's 76th Foot, appointing Capt F E Lloyd, Interpreter to the Regt, during the absence on leave of Lieut Weigall.

Leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Vety Surgn S Knott (5th Bgde), to Calcutta, for 30 days, from 1st to 30th Sept, 1874, preparatory to embarking on furlough to Europe.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Sept. 25	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 23	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 23	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Oct. 6	3-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	„ 6	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	Sept. 25	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 27	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 1 and 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi" to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 2 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the sender, for transmission by any other route, and [illegible] be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	5½ P.M.		7 P.M.
Friday	Sept. 25	Monday	Nov. 16
Monday (7 P.M.)	Oct. 5	„	23
„	12	„	30
„	19	„	Dec. 7
„	26	„	14
„	Nov. 2	„	21
		„	28

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow:—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Oct. 6	Tuesday	Dec. 1
„	20	„	15
„	Nov. 3	„	29
„	17	„	Jan. 12
		„	26

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Saturday	Oct. 1	Saturday	Nov. 12
			Dec. 24

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be close, at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails via Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates:—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
Friday (5½ P.M.)	Sept. 25	Monday (7 P.M.)	Oct. 5
Monday (7 P.M.)	Oct. 26	„	Nov. 2
„	Nov. 23	„	30
„	Dec. 21	„	Dec. 28

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

	5½ P.M.		7 P.M.
Friday	Sept. 25	Monday	Oct. 26
		„	Nov 2

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. Phillips & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the Indian Edition of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN
OF
AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that in consequence of the numerous applications which he continues to receive from India for his PERFECTED SPECTACLES, &c., he has arranged to send his qualified Assistant to Bombay in October next, with a complete assortment of his CELEBRATED OPTICS, to whom those requiring assistance in reference to their sight may feel every confidence in applying. The arrival of Mr. Menist's Assistant will be duly announced.
42, Burton Crescent, London, 7th August, 1874.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CRAWFORD—September [illegible], at Malabar Hill, the wife of Leslie Crawford, Esq., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

JEFFERY—September 17th, at [illegible], the wife of J. E. B. Jeffery, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a [illegible].

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1874.

Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee's numerous and influential friends must be delighted to hear of the success which is said to have already accompanied his exertions in the cause of reform at Baroda. A contemporary* has been kind enough to inform us, with a great flourish of trumpets, of the wonders which have already been accomplished by the Gaekwar's enterprising Minister. The nuzzerana system has been abolished by a stroke of the pen; the infliction of torture has been solemnly proclaimed illegal; and the practice of exacting forced labour has become a thing of the past; a relic of barbarous times gone by. Truly, wonders will never cease. Halcyon days have at length arrived for the Baroda ryot, and before the end of 1875 the revelations of the Baroda Enquiry Commission will doubtless have been forgotten, and Mulharrao will be worshipped as a typical representative of the class of enlightened native rulers.

It is perhaps a somewhat ungracious task to criticise too sternly the rose-coloured picture which has been placed before us, but we must modestly avow ourselves to be somewhat sceptical regarding the reality of the transformation scene which the Gaekwar's Parsee Minister is said to have already produced. The abuses which were brought to light by the enquiries of the Commission, and the reality of which was established beyond every shadow of a doubt, are far too inveterate to be got rid of by two or three proclamations, which are not worth the paper they are written on unless Mulharrao chooses to act up to them. Mr. Dadabhai is not the first man who has had to learn by experience the difference between theoretical and practical politics; and, until he has learnt this important lesson, it is not likely that he will understand the difference between the paper reform which he apparently contemplates and the real reform which the Government will certainly require. It is altogether a mistake to suppose that the disorganization of the Baroda State is due primarily to defective machinery or to a want of system. We are informed, on the authority of those who are intimately acquainted with the Baroda State and who owe allegiance to its sovereign, that there are excellent Civil and Criminal Codes, and that the custom of the State with regard to inams, wattuns, jaghires, &c., is perfectly well known. The universal complaint, however, is that Mulharrao and his myrmidons are above the law, and only make use of the Codes to plunder and ruin their enemies. Mulharrao Gaekwar himself is in fact the head and front of the whole offending; and the real problem for Mr. Dadabhai now is, how to prevent his master from over-riding his own laws, whenever he sees fit; and from plundering and murdering all those whom he is pleased to consider as his enemies. It will not fail to be observed that the writer of Mr. Dadabhai's manifesto, while enlarging on the proclamations which are said to have been issued, has maintained a discreet silence regarding the redress of any specific grievances. He says not a word from which it can be inferred that any of Mulharrao's numerous victims have received compensation, or that a single grievance has been redressed.

We are well aware that Mr. Dadabhai is placed in a most difficult position. He has, in fact, to adjudicate between Mulharrao and Mulharrao's victims, and it will doubtless be difficult for him to satisfy both. Difficult, however, as the task must be, it must be remembered that Mr. Dadabhai has voluntarily undertaken it. He receives, we are told, an enormous salary, and it will now be seen whether he is a man of any real weight, or is fit only to theorize at the East India Association. A grander field for a man of real ability and weight of character than Baroda at the present juncture is hardly to be found in India; but Mr. Dadabhai must remember that his ability can only be tested by the redress of pending grievances, and by doing justice to the victims of Mulharrao's evil reign. The sirdars and military classes who have been plundered and reduced must be treated with justice. The ruined bankers must be liberally compensated. The holders of inams and wuttuns must be replaced in possession of their property and secured for the future. The family and dependents of the late Gaekwar must be compensated for the disgraceful treatment to which they have been subjected. The agricultural classes must be released from slavery. The Gaekwar must learn that the highest duty of a ruler is to set the example of obedience to the law. When this has been done, Mr. Dadabhai may talk about reform. Until this has been done, the less boasting the better.

Man is such an imitative animal that Example has become one of the most powerful agencies on the face of the earth. Saith Butler of it, in a burst of admiration—

> Example, that imperious dictator
> Of all that 's good or bad to human nature,
> By which the world 's corrupted and reclaimed,
> Hopes to be saved, and studies to be damn'd;
> That reconciles all contrarieties,
> Makes wisdom foolishness, and folly wise.

Another great author has assured us that "no "man is so insignificant as to be sure his example "can do no hurt." We can therefore understand that in the recent crisis in Goa, which resulted in two score of criminals being set at large upon the country, much to the consternation of all honest people, and people with property to lose, the Governor Macedo e Couto had a hero in his mind's eye whose policy of inaction and letting things take care of themselves, trusting for the best under the dispensations of Providence, he considered he might adopt with brilliant results. Who should that hero be but His Excellency the Governor of Bombay? An old English gentleman, the Governor of a large Indian Presidency, and an official of great Colonial experience, obviously the ruler of Bombay was the very man of all men whom his brother Governor in the little Portuguese dominion would wish to imitate. The particular part of Sir Philip Wodehouse's career which the Governor of Goa has attempted to imitate would appear to be his conduct during the events of February last, when he displayed such brilliant weakness that we are sure he never could have surpassed it during his official existence either in Bombay or any other part of the world. Of course, the Governor of Goa can scarcely have such large matters to deal with as Sir Philip Wodehouse; and instead of compelling one city to make up deficiencies arising from feeble attempts to govern a whole Presidency, so saving the reputation of a somewhat incompetent Government, or keeping a great community in terrible confusion while the result of an experiment, whether rioters or policemen would obtain the mastery, was being calmly watched through a pair of very old-fashioned English spectacles, he can only show his zeal to retrench on behalf of the State by withdrawing a subsidy of Rs. 20 a month to the only hotel in the capital of Goa, and, for that matter, in the whole of the Portuguese dominions in India, or his appreciation of the Wodehousian policy by remaining very quiet while a number of scoundrels were breaking out of Panjim jail and making their way back to the hills where they used to have their residence while their occupation was plundering. But if the Governor-General J. J. de Macedo e Couto was determined to imitate the Governor of Bombay, his subjects were equally determined to imitate the people of Bombay; and accordingly an agitation has sprung up about the present Government of Goa which fills the breasts of several fiery Portuguese journalists with fury several times a month. Some of the Goa papers seek to excuse the Governor, but others, while contending that they will extenuate naught, nor set down aught in malice, say many very hard things about their Governor. The discussions, if they do nothing else, certainly reveal some singular facts about the administration of the Goa provinces.

It appears that [illegible] of the two-score prisoners who have no[illegible] the treasury of the Goanese Governme[illegible] expense of maintaining them surrende[illegible] by the authorities that the K[illegible]gal would deal very leniently with them. These people were sent to Panjim jail, which is the largest in Goa, and, moreover, possesses some real Portuguese soldiers to protect it. Other prisoners were captured in the districts and also sent to Panjim jail. The district authorities, after a year's patient waiting, represented to the Government that it would be advisable to send the prisoners to trial before the respective district tribunals. The Government, however, refused to agree to this suggestion, alleging that, as there was no sufficient military force at the disposal of Government to escort the prisoners, it would be dangerous to let out such a large band of men, and therefore they had better remain in jail, tried or not. It never appears to have struck the Government officials that one or two prisoners at a time could have been removed from jail without any danger. As it is said that a considerable military force was sent out from Portugal to Goa some time ago, specially to put down brigandage, which was very common in the districts of Goa, it appears to be very strange that the Goanese Government found it insufficient to escort a number of prisoners to the places where they ought to be tried. In any case, it seems to be unjust to the prisoners that the ordinary chance of civilised life was not given them of being hanged if they deserved it, or set at liberty if fortune stood in their favour. This chance might have been given to them in Panjim quite as well as in the districts. The Government's weakness in this part of the business has been generally condemned by the Portuguese newspapers. But it is with respect to the actual escape of the prisoners that their wrath is chiefly unbottled. It is alleged that, on the day previous to the escape of the two score jail-birds the authorities were apprised of the conspiracy, and some gunpowder and cartridges were actually captured; but, nevertheless, the prisoners escaped, as per programme, on the following morning. Only a few natives were left in charge of the jail on the night of the day the plot was revealed to Government, while the European guards, whose special mission it was to look after the prisoners, were permitted to slumber peacefully in their barracks. Complaints are naturally numerous in Goa because the Governor did not rouse himself to meet the emergency. One terribly sarcastic fellow, however, asserts that His Excellency was quite equal to the emergency after the prisoners had properly escaped. He despatched all his available troops to chase them, and then called for a map of the territory of Goa, after studying which he pointed out to his attendants what road the scoundrels would take, at what place they would be captured, and by which road they would be brought back to jail in sorrow and disgrace. His Excellency is a General of a Division as well as a Governor, and a study of the latest improvements upon modern warfare of course shewed him at once that the correct thing to do in the emergency was to do as Von Moltke did, who directed the defeat of France from his tent with a map before him and a telegraph instrument. His Excellency, however, had not the telegraph apparatus at command, to which probably the defeat of his calculations is to be ascribed, for, shortly after he had decided what should be done with the prisoners when they were brought back to jail, his troops returned quite unsuccessful. As for the prisoners, they are said to be behaving themselves very mildly as yet. No greater excesses are reported from the districts they traversed than demanding hens from some poultry-keepers and grain from a grain-seller. It is that they have issued a notice that if Government promises to let them alone henceforth, wherever they may be in Goanese territory, they will be good enough to commit no atrocities upon the general population. Perhaps, as the Governor has no particular part of Sir Philip Wodehouse's career before him to suggest how he ought to deal with bandits, he will not agree absolutely to their demand. Meanwhile, the attitude of the Goanese, while waiting to see whether their Governor will temporise with the bandits or bid them defiance, and write to Portugal for more troops, is one which a popular imagination might readily suppose a native sculptor in an Indian School of Arts would make characteristic of a statue of Expectation Rampant.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

[From our own Correspondent.]

N. W. P. and OUDH, 18th September.

I may say that our rains have now ceased for a while. We shall probably enjoy, for sometime to come, uninterrupted fine weather. The dews have become very heavy at nights which have now become chilly. The days will be disagreeably hot till the middle of November, when the range of our thermometers will vary about 25° in the 24 hours. As to the agricultural prospects of the Province of Oudh, they are, in spite of the late heavy rain, on the whole good. By the recent returns, in the Lucknow district, damage has been done to gathered crops and to growing millets by heavy rain. The *rubbi* ploughings have been retarded from the same cause. Prospects are still good in Seetapore, but there are complaints of too much rain. In Kheri, all the [illegible] crops have suffered from the excess. In Fyzabad the rice has all been cut, but the excessive rain has done some injury. Elsewhere, prospects continue excellent, though the universal cry is for more sun and dry weather.

The total number of deaths at Lucknow during the past week was 73,47 of these being from fever.

The revenue and expenditure of the Province of Oudh for three months, ending 30th June last, were as follows:—

Revenue	£1,803,788.
Expenditure	£1,352,565.
Exhibiting a balance in favour of the former of	£451,223.

In the North West Provinces the receipts were £6,345,458, as against expenditure which amounted to £4,463,872, leaving a surplus balance of £1,881,586.

Rain in the North-West has been ample, the heaviest fall being in the Dehra Doon district, averaging about 85 inches. The lightest falls occurred in the Saharunpore and Meerut districts, which average about 26 inches. Prices throughout are falling fast. The sugarcane crops in Azimgurh and Mirzapore have been damaged or have suffered from the rain. There have been several cases of cholera in the Gorruckpore and Bustee districts. Wheat is cheapest at Meerut and dearest at Mirzapore, selling at 21½ and 15 seers at these places respectively. Rice can be had at Allahabad at 14½, and at Agra at 9½ seers for the rupee.

I have now a few words to say on the past year's report on the Horticultural Garden at Lucknow. Dr. Bonavia, Superintendent of the Department of Science in Oudh, was in charge during the whole period. I have taken notes of such points from the voluminous details before me, as I think may interest your gardeners in Western India, and I doubt not that, should any of your readers require further information, a reference to the Doctor himself would meet with a ready and willing response.

It is noted that imported vegetable and flower seeds germinated very imperfectly, and that the difference between newly imported seeds and acclimatised ones is vast. The latter germinate quickly and all at once, with the most ordinary precautions; while the former germinate slowly, by ones, and often not at all. There has been so much written about that Australian tree—the Eucalyptus,—that a few words of what has been done in respect to its propagation in Lucknow may not be uninteresting. Some years ago a few seeds, ticketed E. Globulus, germinated well, and several of the plants throve and were planted out. Most of them died in one rainy season. Two escaped and grew to about 30 feet high. The leaves had a bluish bloom upon them and were very fragant. Those of the lower part of the tree were totally different in shape from the upper ones. There are now in the Horticultural Garden of Lucknow 22 trees of another kind of Eucalyptus, believed to be the *marginatus*. If so, it is a very valuable timber tree, and equal to the mahogany. This kind have thriven very well, some of them being about 40 feet high. They seem not to care for the hot winds, the rains, or the frost. They will be a valuable addition to the trees of the Province, and the Chief Commissioner proposes to introduce them into the Oudh forests. The mahogany trees have also thriven well.

Some experiments have been made to ascertain whether the country sugarcane is adapted for fodder, and whether it would pay to feed the garden cattle on it. A plot consisting of 2,700 square yards was planted out. The total amount cut off the plot was 518 maunds including the cane, fresh and dry leaves, and the total cost of growing it amounted to Rs 24-12-0. Chopping, &c. [illegible]. Now the relative cost of feeding the garden cattle with [illegible] and sugar cane was as follows:—

Bhoosa at 10 seers per day per bullock for the period during which the cane lasted (49 days) and at current rates	Rs. 101 3 2
Sugarcane for the same period, as much as the [illegible] about half a maund per day per bullock	[illegible]
Saving	76 12 2

This may prove a wrinkle for some of your farmers. Dr. Bonavia's experiments with barley and oats are very interesting; but they are too lengthy even to furnish you with a summary of them. Sufficient to say, it is curious to note that part of an out-crop, after being cut down for green fodder, shot up again, and, though apparently thin and weak, produced a larger weight of grain and more bhoosa than that which had not been cut down.

Dr. B. states that with regard to his experiments with potatoes he has been endeavouring to discover a variety that can be kept throughout the rains without spoiling, and the Chief Commissioner hopes that his labour will not have been thrown away, and that if he succeeds he will have conferred a benefit on the whole community.

The Tombs' Memorial Fund amounts up to date to Rs. 8,400.

Considerable portions of the Oudh and Rohilcund railway line in the direction of Shahjehanpore and the Khanout river have been submerged. Traffic is temporarily suspended, but strong gangs of men are now repairing the permanent way and the trains will run as usual very shortly.

The Williams' libel cases drag their slow length along, but results will not be known for some time to come, after which I shall narrowly note the comments of the press on these very exceptional cases.

RAJPOOTANA RACE MEETING, 1874.

[From our special Correspondent.]

FIRST DAY, 15th SEPTEMBER.

According to promise I have much pleasure in sending you an account of the first day's racing of this deservedly popular meeting. Thanks to the Honorary Secretary, whose exertions have been unremitting throughout, the arrangements, both for the public and owners, were all that could be desired. All the beauty and fashion of Rajpootana graced the meeting with their presence, and, if one may judge from their great excitement as well as the favours worn, they were personally interested in the success or otherwise of the riders.

H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpore, by his most liberal donation of Rs. 1,000, materially assisted in the success of this meeting, and it is confidently hoped that next year the other Rajpootana Chiefs will follow the sporting example of H. H. The first race on the card was

The "Pony Stakes." For all ponies 13-2 and under. ½ mile.

	st. lbs.		
Major Crosbie's g a p Gamecock	10 10	Mr Elliot	1
Mr Rainsford's g c b p Williamaloo	8 3	Native	2
Captain Shaw's g a p Little Charley	11 0	Major Stack	3

The three got away after one false start and raced away together to the ¼ mile, when Little Charley, who was running bandaged, broke down badly, leaving Gamecock to canter home as he liked, Wilamaloo beaten off. Time—1m. 1s.

Second Race.—"The Nusseerabad Derby." For all Maiden Arabs and country-breds. 1¼ mile.

	st. lbs.		
Captain Charles' g a h Babur Ali	9 11	Mr Elliot	1
Mr Ilderton's ch c m Lady Hamilton	9 8	Captain Bond	2
Captain Charles' g a h Chasseur	9 11	Owner	3
Major Crosbie's ch a m Belladonna	9 11	Hussan Ali	4

This was the event of the day, and was eagerly looked forward to. At the lotteries the night before Captain Charles' stable in a Rs. 2,000 lottery fetched the highest-prize, being backed at even money, the knowing Major's reputation having followed him from Poona; and he also having the advantage of a well known brother G. R. to ride his second horse. A good many however pinned their faith on the varmint-looking Lady Hamilton, as she was running at even weights with the Arabs, thinking she would stride down her smaller opponents; Belladonna being also fancied by a knowing few, her owner amongst them. Owing to Lady Hamilton being perverse (like the rest of her sex) and refusing to join her horses, the start was delayed for some little time. On the flag dropping Mr. Elliot jumped off with Babur Ali on the inside, with Belladonna in attendance, Chasseur and her Ladyship lying off. At the mile post (the pace slackening) the two last drew up, and all four raced away until the bottom turn ½ mile from home, where Babur Ali was indulged with a judicious "sob," Chasseur taking the lead, Lady Hamilton a length behind. At the distance Belladonna was done with, and it looked a race between Chasseur and the mare; however, to the surprise of every one, Babur Ali was seen coming up, and, answering in the most game way to his rider's determined call, won a slashing race from Lady Hamilton by a length.—Major Stack casing Chasseur [illegible] saw he could win with Bijou [illegible]

Third Race.—"The Jodhpore Cup," [illegible] presented by H. H. Maharajah of Jodhpore.

	st. lbs.		
Major Crosbie's c w g Peacock	9 11	Native	
Captain [illegible]'s b w m Jessie	10 [illegible]	Captain Bond	
Mr Rainsford's b w g War Eagle	10 [illegible]	Major Stack	

For this race, War Eagle, from his great reputation, was backed [illegible] Jessie also her fanciers; Peacock [illegible]. Directly the flag fell, Peacock, taking advantage of his weight, went away a cracker, followed by War Eagle; Jessie lying a long way off. They continued in the same order to the turn home, where War Eagle was seen to be clearly out-paced, Jessie gradually closing on the leader; however, from Captain Bond's having so much ground to make up, he failed quite to get up, and Peacock won after a cheering race by a short neck only. Time—[illegible].

Fourth Race.—"The Bhinai Challenge Cup," value Rs. 500, presented by the Rajah of Bhinai.

	st. lbs.		
Major Crosbie's b a g Bijou	9 7	Mr Elliot	
Captain Charles' b a h Arab Thief	9 7	Owner	
Mr Choga Lall's ch a g The Cob	9 7	Captain [illegible]	

It was getting dark when the horses went to the post for this event. Bijou, from his great reputation, carried most of the money, The Cob evidently not fit. There were a few, however, who fancied the old plater Arab Thief would stretch the galloway's neck, in spite of the distance, which was against the old horse. Passing the stand the first time the trio went by at a cracking pace, the Thief leading, pulling double, Bijou a length off doing ditto, The Cob lying off some lengths. Round the turn he closed up and all three were together down the back stretch, the pace somewhat slackening. At the ¾ from home Mr. Elliot came away with Bijou, The Cob at his quarters, the Thief two lengths behind. At the distance the latter closed up, racing by The Cob, challenged Bijou, and a most exciting finish took place between them, both riders hard at it; Bijou winning in the last stride by a head. This was by far the best race of the day. Time—1m. 6s.

THE BANGALORE RIFLE MEETING.

[From our own Correspondent.]

BANGALORE, Wednesday, 16th September.

This was the opening day of the Southern India Rifle Association Meeting, and, in spite of the gloomy prognostications of many which the unusually heavy monsoon has, in some degree, authorised, it is my pleasant task to record a most successful commencement. In every way the day has been propitious, the improved arrangements working as successfully as could be wished, notably, no hurry-skurry through an overcrowded tent to get "squadded," but just a quiet walk on to your range, (all laid down for you in the competitor's pamphlet,) at the most a few minutes delay, until the squad was made up, then go ahead with your firing, and retire to make place for new-comers; then again, scoring each man's hits on his ticket leaves room for very few of those blunders which formerly occurred so frequently on a marker's register; and somehow altogether things seemed to run in a much smoother groove than on previous occasions. The only word of dissatisfaction to be heard throughout the day was when a native marker in one of the butts persisted in signalling a "centre" for a hit which all the "glasses" coincided in calling a "dead bull's eye," but as the marker's decision cannot be disputed, and the "washing out" after every ten hits leaves no opportunity of checking it, it all ended in a laugh, in which the owner of the doubtful shot heartily joined, for although the accuracy of even good "glasses" may be sometimes doubtful, it can hardly be questioned at two hundred yards, and the pertinacity with which the marker in the butt stuck to his colours was too patent to escape observation. As a proof of the care with which every trifling iota has been studied before this year's meeting, it may be mentioned that the register keeper on each range is even provided with an arm-chair to sit on and a country umbrella to shelter him from the sun's rays; not a bad idea, and one fully appreciated by those register keepers who in 1872 did eight days' real hard work and got the skin burnt off their faces for the beneficent remuneration of ten rupees per man.

The shooting throughout [illegible] especially for some of the prizes which are not yet closed (but will appear hereafter). The volunteers, too, scored far above their previous average performances, as will be seen by the subjoined details. One great feature in the Bangalore Meeting is that year by year it is becoming decidedly more fashionable. This evening, when there was no event of importance to attract, there was quite a gathering of the [illegible] about the band of the 23rd Regt. M. N. I., which was in attendance, and during the day numerous ladies paid the ranges a visit, evincing the greatest interest in the proceedings. Moreover, there is a considerable falling off in the numbers of those "rank outsiders" who formerly "entered" in something for a "lark," their places being filled by gentlemen and marksmen, who certainly don't pay their money and come to the range to make fools of themselves. The results of the "Nursery Stakes" and "Commander-in-Chief" prizes will not be promulgated until to-morrow. The following is a detail of all that is so far completed:—

BANGALORE VOLUNTEERS' PRIZE.

Value Rs. 300.—Rs. 100 presented by Col. Sir R. Meade, C. S. I., Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg; Rs. 150 by J. D. Gordon, Esq., C. S. I., with Rs. 50 added. Open to Bangalore Volunteers only. Entrance Fee, Rs. 1½. Distances 200 and 400 yards; five shots at each distance. Rifle class I. Position any.

No.	Points.	Rank and Names.	Prizes. Rs.
1	36	Corpl. Davis	50
2	34	Lieut. Tate	40
3	31	Sergt. Watts	30
4	30	„ Clapham	20
5	30	Volr. Holmes	20
6	30	Ensign Pratt	20
7	30	Volr. Rhenius	15
8	30	Sergt. W. S. Taylor	15
9	30	Lieut. Leonard	15
10	30	Volr. Aitkins	15
11	29	„ Christianson	10
12	28	Sergt. Meges	10
13	28	Corpl. Ballard	10
14	28	Sergt. Welch	10
15	28	Lance-Corpl. Bomar	5
16	27	Volr. Gay	5
17	27	Corpl. Page	5
18	27	Lance-Corpl. Grey	5

52 competitors completed firing. Absent or retired 1. Total 53.

MADRAS VOLUNTEERS' PRIZE.

Value Rs. 200. Rs. 100 presented by Lt. Col. J. G. Coleman, Madras Volunteer Guards, with Rs. 100 added. Open to the Madras Volunteers only. Distance 200 and 400 yards. No. of shots five at each distance. Rifle class I. Position any.

No.	Points.	Rank and Names.	Prizes. Rs.
1	35	Sergt. Barren	60
2	34	Volr. Stracey	50
3	32	„ Smith	40
4	30	„ Richmond	25
5	30	„ Lamoury	15
6	30	„ Hall	10

Completed firing 11. Absent, etc. 0. Total entries 11.

The chief events for to-morrow are the conclusion of the Commander-in-Chief's Prize; continuation of the Association Stakes, and commencement of the competition for Mysore Stakes and Presidency Prize, all of which shall be duly chronicled.

SHOOTING GAME IN KATTYWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Referring to a letter in your issue of 10th instant, headed "A Satisfactory Explanation," and signed "Fair Play," allow me, as one of the gentlemen who saw this dreadful catastrophe, namely, the killing of the nilghai, to state the true facts.

The nilghai in question was shot barely one mile from the camp; and I have yet to learn that there are any enclosed gardens (barring the station one) in the vicinity of the camp.

"Fair Play" goes on to say "that certain European gentlemen killed the nilghai in defiance of the Wudwan Durbar notification and regardless of the remonstrances of the owners of the land." Now this is totally false. At the time the nilghai was shot not a cultivator was to be seen. The whole of "Fair Play's" letter bristles with inaccuracies, and it is to be hoped that he will be able to give the public a few more true facts. I cannot but regard his remarks as the offspring of [illegible] fertile imagination.

With reference to the Durbar notification [illegible] a matter of surprise to learn that the Durbar [illegible] have power to issue orders prohibiting shooting even in station limits.

It is impossible to say what complications may not arise from the recent order; every petty Durbar throughout Kattywar will now claim the same privileges as granted to Wudwan, and States of the first class may prohibit shooting within five miles of their capital. Such are likely to be the results of the policy of the day.

We all look forward to Mr. Peile's return, when the late order regarding shooting will, it is to be hoped, be rescinded.

FAIR-PLAY'S R. P.

* The heading [illegible] "Fair Play's" letter "A Satisfactory Explanation," had reference only to what was said in our correspondent of Colonel Anderson's share in the business. The policy of putting forth such an order is, of course, another matter.—Ed. B. G.

[illegible] in a [illegible] stone. Poona [illegible]

[illegible] at the [illegible] High Court, [illegible]

The Syndic[illegible] ship of the Bombay [illegible] Boyd, in place of Mr. [illegible] Mr. Boyd will [illegible] when the nomination will [illegible] Senate.

Elphinstone [illegible].—The following [illegible] been awarded [illegible] which end [illegible] the prize this [illegible] prize in April [illegible] essay in the [illegible] of Persia in [illegible] Nasarvanji Wadia [illegible] Row Vithul Prize. For the best [illegible] ners awarded to Mr. [illegible] Nasarvanji Wadia (senior B.A. class). [illegible] The Persian Prize. For the best Persian Essay on [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Ibrahimbeg Mirza (junior B.A. class).

We are glad to learn that the second annual Choral Festival of the Church [illegible] Bombay will be celebrated in St. Thomas's Cathedral on the [illegible] September. It is expected that 150 voices from the Cathedral, Colaba, Sonapore, [illegible] and Byculla Districts will take part in the service, which will be choral. Kent's Anthem "Blessed be thou, Lord God of Israel," has been selected for performance on this occasion. The hymns are all from Hymns, Ancient and Modern, and are the compositions of Hedge, Henry Smart, Dr. Sykes and Mr. Gilbert. [illegible] Amongst the clergy who will be present we may mention the Archdeacon, who will preach in the absence of the Bishop, and the Rev. Messrs. [illegible] and Manie who will intone. Major Dowden, R.E., will preside at the organ, and Mr. Walters will again act as conductor.

Purshotumdas [illegible] v. [illegible] East India Bank.—This [illegible] an action filed by Purshotumdas Vullubdass on behalf of himself and other shareholders of the Bank against the Bank itself and the liquidators, Cussumbhoy [illegible] and Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy, and the purchasers of the assets of the Bank, praying, amongst other things, that the sale of the assets made by the liquidators on the 2[illegible] of March 186[illegible] should be set aside. After a lengthy hearing Sir Charles Sargent delivered judgment in this case yesterday morning, when His Lordship decided that the sale should be set aside, and that the purchasers must account for all assets which they or any one of them may have received and [illegible] the same to the shareholders and that Cussumbhoy Dhurumsey must restore to them the amount [illegible] by him to have been received [illegible] Free Land shares and also for a share in the [illegible] Spinning Company. The question of the removal of the liquidators, his Lordship said, could more easily be dealt with in disposing of the petition which had been filed. It was ordered that the defendants should pay the costs of the suit. A full report of the judgment will appear shortly.

Enticing away a Married Woman.—A warrant was granted yesterday [illegible] Fort Police Court by Mr. [illegible] upon the following information laid by one [illegible] I am a [illegible] I know one [illegible] who was lately in the habit of coming to my house in company with his mother, Myah. Yesterday, at about [illegible] in the evening, I went out on business, leaving my house in charge of my wife. The said two persons [illegible] came also in my [illegible] the time I left [illegible] returned and found my wife and the said two persons were [illegible] the house. I then went in search of them, but did not succeed in finding them. At about [illegible] the said two persons with two others named Fulloo and Nubbebuksh came to my house. I enquired of the said Ahad and his mother about my wife, and they denied knowing anything about her. [illegible] I reported the matter to the police. In consequence of information received by me, I have reason to believe, and verily believe, that [illegible] Ahad has carried away my wife [illegible] for the purpose of having illicit intercourse with her, and the said Myah, woman, with aiding and abetting the said Ahad in the said offence. I charge the said four persons with the offences above-mentioned, and pray that a warrant may be issued for their apprehension, and that they be dealt with according to law.

Thefts.—One [illegible] Mahadoo was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Moroji with having stolen, on Saturday last, [illegible] of the value of [illegible] annas, the property of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co. The prisoner, upon conviction, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—One Gulloor Kudur was also sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for six months, for the theft of a piece of silk valued at Rs. 10, the property of a certain Abdool Guffoor. One Hussun Ali, residing at Mazagon, reported to the police the loss of Rs. 38 in cash, supposed to have been stolen by a man named Ahmed, on 19th instant, who has since left Bombay.—A. F. Timmer, the proprietor of a boarding establishment on the Parell Road, reported to the police the theft from his house on the night of Sunday last of articles of the collective value of Rs. 50.—D. D. Cunha has also reported the theft of two silk window blinds from his brougham, while the conveyance was in his stable in Sonapore lane.—Yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, Rozario Francis and Vincent Fernandez were charged by Mr. J. Hepworth, chief steward of the B. S. Kurrachee, the former with stealing on Sunday last from the vessel several pieces of soap and six wax candles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 5; and the latter with having received the same with a guilty knowledge. Mr. Hepworth stated that the first prisoner had been employed on board the steamer as a butler, and in that capacity he had no business with the stolen articles. His Worship convicted and sentenced the first prisoner to two months' imprisonment with hard labour, and the second to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort In. cts.	Byculla In. cts.	Colaba In. cts.
Sunday, Sept. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	0 5
Previously registered	[illegible]	[illegible]	77 [illegible]
Grand Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE.—[illegible]

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 21st September, [illegible] P.M. [illegible] Time in transit, [illegible] hours [illegible] minutes.

Via Suez, 21st September, [illegible] Greenwich time. Time in transit, 51 minutes.

Latest date from Continent of Europe.

Via Suez, 21st September, [illegible] Greenwich time. Time in transit, 55 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 21st September, [illegible] Time in transit, 7 hours 55 minutes.

[illegible]

Via Singapore, 21st September, [illegible] Time in transit, 16 hours 31 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 20th to 8 P.M. of the 21st September is as follows:—

From Calcutta [illegible]
„ Galle [illegible]
„ Kurrachee [illegible]
„ Madras [illegible]

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

Kurrachee, 21st September, [illegible] from United Kingdom, via Russia, [illegible] September, [illegible] Latest date from Continent of Europe, [illegible] September, [illegible] A.M. Cable right to [illegible] Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Cannanore, [illegible] wind [illegible] thermometer 82, [illegible].

Carwar, 21st September, [illegible] cloudy, wind [illegible] thermometer [illegible].

Mangalore, 21st September, [illegible] wind south-west, [illegible] thermometer [illegible].

Tuticorin, 21st September, [illegible] west, thermometer [illegible].

Vingorla, 21st September, [illegible] wind west mild, [illegible] thermometer [illegible].

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on 18 June, 2017

[illegible] ENCE.

[illegible] King of [illegible] of Prince [illegible] German [illegible] rights [illegible] cotton mill [illegible] which forty [illegible]

[illegible] Defence Congress [illegible] on Saturday and [illegible] afterwards [illegible] Andrew Lusk.

General Sir Charles Staveley, accompanied by [illegible], sailed from Venice on Friday.

LONDON, 19th Sept., Aft.

The [illegible] Cotton Market closed with supplies freely [illegible] closed quiet.

Fair [illegible]	7 10d.
Exchange on India	1s. 10d.
Oriental Bank shares	247
Chartered Bank shares	215
Chartered Mercantile Bank shares	24-10
Hongkong and Shanghai	27-10
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	94½
4½ per cent. do. do.	96
5½ per cent. do. do.	101½
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92¾
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	99½
Bar Silver	57 13/16

THE MAILS.

Arrivals—Strathclyde and [illegible].

The Bombay mails of the 25th ultimo were delivered in London on the 18th inst.

THE BOMBAY v. POONA CRICKET MATCH.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

POONA, 21st September.

Cricket Match, 1st Innings.

Poona, 120.
Bombay, 86.

The highest scores were—Scott for Poona 60, Ward for Bombay 33.

EARTHQUAKE IN CEYLON.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

COLOMBO, 21st September.

A severe earthquake was felt on Saturday morning last throughout the planting districts. The motion was from east to west, and caused some alarm.

H. M. Ships Iron Duke, Midge, Ringdove and Mosquito left Nagasaki on the 6th ultimo for Vladiwostock.

The Lahore paper says that Mr. D. Fitzpatrick, Deputy Secretary in the Legislative Department, is engaged in compiling a digest of Indian law, which will shortly be published.

The telegraph steamer H. C. Oersted, owned by the Great Northern Telegraph Company, has been engaged to lay a submarine cable in the Tsugar Straits, Japan, which divide the main island (Niphon) from Yeso.

His Imperial Austrian Majesty's war steamer Archduke Friedrich, from Singapore arrived at Hongkong on the 18th August, and saluted the British flag. The salute was returned from the Princess Charlotte and the saluting battery.

The undermentioned specification of invention has been filed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces:—Improved [illegible] by Charles [illegible] No. 2, Radamall's Tank Lane, [illegible]

Owing to [illegible] Chief Commissioner of Mysore [illegible] are in a dangerous condition [illegible] on the South-West Line of the Madras Railway have deemed it prudent to discontinue the running of night trains between Arconum and Jollarpett until any probability of danger be removed.

The European and Australian Mail Steam Ship Company seem to be singularly unfortunate. Another of their fleet has come to grief. A telegram received by the Agents of the Company at Singapore, dated Sunday, 30th August, 5-25 P.M., announces that the Nubia, bound thence to Melbourne, had ignited her China cargo in the fire compartment, in consequence of which she had to be scuttled alongside the wharf at Eden, Twofold Bay.

We read in a Madras paper that, according to present arrangements, Lord Hobart will leave Ootacamund on tour through the Wynaad on the 31st October. His Lordship proposes to visit the Neddivuttum cinchona plantations, the newly discovered gold-field in Wynaad, the Nellambore teak forests, and several coffee estates. From Nellambore he will proceed to Beypore, thence to Cannanore and Mangalore, returning to Tellicherry and Calicut. On the road to Madras he will visit Salem, and it is expected will return to Madras about the middle of November.

The Japan Mail says:—"The attitude of the Japanese and Chinese Governments with reference to the Formosa question is, so far as we are able to learn, unchanged, although the activity exhibited by the former in the purchase of ships, arms, and munitions of war would seem to indicate the possibility of a final resort to a warlike solution of the difficulty. It is to be hoped, however, that an arrangement, fair to the Government of this country and honourable to both, may result from the mission of Mr. Okubo who proceeded to China on the 5th September with the view of conducting negotiations at Peking."

The [illegible] who recently [illegible] up and stole a portion of the [illegible] Australian and China Telegraph Company's cable between Singapore and Hongkong have been caught at Macao, and after trial by the Portuguese authorities, the captain of the junk [illegible] sentenced to 10 years, and one of the crew to [illegible] years' rigorous imprisonment, respectively. Fifty yards of the lost cable were recovered from where it was thrown overboard off Typa by the junks which had stolen it. The rest of the missing quantity had been either sold or otherwise appropriated by the thieves. The Portuguese authorities, from the Governor of Macao downwards, appear to have acted with great promptitude and energy in obtaining the arrest of the culprits.

Mr. H. M. Stanley, whose arrival at Aden by the P. and O. steamer Nizam the telegraph announced some days back, was unaccompanied by any of his staff. Mr. Laing, who went home in charge of the body of the late Dr. Livingstone, also came by the same ship, and like Mr. Stanley remained at Aden awaiting the steamer for Zanzibar. The Nizam brought out two boats, one of them a Yarmouth lugger, 40 feet in length and 10 feet beam, for the use of Mr. Stanley's expedition, as also a considerable quantity of stores and merchandise. By the steamer which preceded the Nizam a quantity of stores and material were also brought. Two gentlemen, who are to be employed as surveyors in connection with the expedition, and two boatmen also arrived by the same opportunity. Mr. Stanley, our informant says, was especially reticent; any attempt at gaining information respecting his future movements being studiously evaded. The great [illegible] no doubt looks upon all such minutiae as [illegible] in which his employers are directly [illegible]

[illegible] from Calcutta on Thursday [illegible] the Lieutenant Governor, the Englishman says, has inspected the following stations:—Serampore, Hooghly, Boornagore, and Kishnaghur, besides the smaller places where he landed, besides (the old Nuddea), famous for its pundits, [illegible] and [illegible]. He also visited Moorshedabad, as described in a recent issue. At each and all of these stations His Honour went through the kutcherries, the schools, and the other offices, accompanied by the local officials. He also received the native gentlemen who had assembled to pay their respects, and gave audience to any representations they had to make regarding their local affairs. He reached Calcutta yesterday (Friday) morning, and passed on almost immediately to Mirzapore, taking with him Colonel Guilliver, R.E., and Lieutenant Ottley, R.E., the Secretaries to the Bengal Government in the Irrigation Department. As the canal is not deep enough for the Sir William Peel and the Sonamookee, the Lieutenant-Governor will proceed from Ulooberiah in one of the famine steamers, [illegible] launch [illegible]. We understand that he may be expected back in Calcutta about Tuesday before he goes up-country again to Behar.

The Sindian has heard that a daring raid has been committed near the Upper Sind Frontier within the past month, in which the son of Moortuza Khan, the Chief of the Bhoogty Levy, maintained by our Government, is found to have been actively concerned. The object of the levy is to suppress crime on the borders and generally to keep evil-doers in check, but the events we are about to relate might reasonably lead us to suspect that the clan to whom this great responsibility had been committed has proved false to its trust. The party in question having at the outset secured several head of cattle made a swift retreat towards the hills beyond the Indus. Timely intimation had, however, reached the British outpost at Sooee, and Russaldar Imamkhan, with his trusty horsemen, set out immediately in pursuit of the offenders, who were overtaken just as they were about to disappear beyond the mountains. The Bhoogties, who were armed to the teeth, showed fight, but the Russaldar's party contrived to keep out of the reach of their enemy's fire till they had succeeded in completely surrounding the fugitive band. Then followed a rapid discharge of fire-arms from the ranks of the horsemen in pursuit, which had a telling effect on the Bhoogties, who were thus compelled to choose between instant slaughter and unconditional surrender. The whole of the predatory band, consisting of a dozen free-booters, were forthwith captured and conveyed to the nearest frontier camp, where they still remain awaiting the decision of the authorities.

Mr. Arthur Arnold, the editor of the Echo, who had an interview with Bazaine at Spa, in which the Marshal entered fully and freely into details of his escape, says:—For my own part I cannot believe that any impartial person who knows the island and M. Bazaine would regard his descent of the rocks as difficult of comprehension. The narrative of his clever, heroic, and devoted wife has not been impeached by a particle of evidence; his own statements are clear and complete; and I must confess that under the circumstances it has appeared to me [illegible] English newspapers abroad, to be very uncharacteristic to assume that the ex-Marshal and Madam Bazaine are retailing falsehoods, especially when M. Bazaine denies, as he did most vehemently to me, that he ever gave, or was asked to give, his word not to attempt an escape. It is not, I say, in accordance with the usual spirit of Englishmen to receive the record of a most brave and affectionate action on the part of a woman (who assisted her husband to exchange a severe imprisonment for exile), not only without a word of praise, but with unkindly and ungenerous imputation. I have no admiration [illegible] of the ex-Marshal's career, for which [illegible] his judges bore abundant witness. I cannot, in his case, pretend to competence equal to that which I presume led them to concur in the sentence of the court, but when, during and after the war, I heard men of the vainest nation upon earth calling "*Nous sommes trahis*" from every quarter, I felt sure that if they did make a prisoner of State he would have to serve as a scapegoat.

The *Daily News* remarks that the Duke of Edinburgh is an accomplished musician, and is probably much more successful in his amateur art and much less self-conceited about it than Frederick the Great was with his flute-playing. The audience therefore who attend a promenade concert of which he has selected the music beforehand, may perhaps be congratulated. They are sure to get good value for their money. The Duke is a better judge of what they ought to hear than the vast majority among them would probably be, and even a Republican would hardly grumble at a good programme merely because a Prince of the blood-royal drew it up. Still, we are not quite certain whether that is the most judicious patronage of music which is obtained by inducing a Prince to select the performances at a popular concert. It may be assumed without hesitation that five-sixths of the audience would be prepared to feel delighted with anything so illustrious a caterer might dictate. To offer in one night specimens of Beethoven, Mozart, Mendelssohn, Wagner, and Donizetti, with various scraps of English ballad and French *opera bouffe*, must be admitted to furnish variety enough to please all tastes, and excellence enough to defy criticism. But one cannot help learning that a programme far less skilfully selected with a view to give the public a taste of everything good, would have been equally effective under such patronage. We remember to have somewhere read of an illustrious personage so filled with a sense of his own importance that he employed an expert to tell him what he, the illustrious person, thought of the fine arts. We, the public, have apparently now attained to still greater dignity. We can have the advantages of a Prince's skill and taste to tell us what we like, or ought to like, in music [illegible] instrumental works admirably; but we have nothing general a great faith in that sort of popular taste for any branch of art which is developed in deference to the guiding judgment of [illegible] personages.

Lorient, in Brittany, which Marshal MacMahon has lately visited, has a Republican populace of which two-thirds are of Jewish and foreign origin, a Septennate mayor, and a maritime prefect who is a rabid clerical. It is a forlorn town, with rectangular streets—a town which started with great expectations never realised. Lorient was founded by a band of hardy sea captains, who conceived the ambition of rivalling John Company on the banks of the Hooghly and at Ganjam. The lords of the haven where these enterprising salts intended to found their Brittany emporium were the Rohan Guemineés, who, being up to their eyes in debt, were glad to transfer their royalties, and sell and let out lots of ground for building. Their chances of getting rid of their creditors depending on the success of their tenants, they pushed at court the demands of the latter for a monopoly of the Indian trade, which they obtained. The speculation fever arising from John Law's brilliant schemes had not died out when Lorient was being built. Shares in the Oriental Company rose rapidly on 'Change. A stream of wealth flowed steadily in to Lorient from India. The Rohan Guemineés cackled away over their golden eggs. In eating them their appetite grew. They must needs sweep John Company out of the East, and have an absolute monopoly of its trade. To attain this end they bribed and flattered kings' mistresses, and kings' valets, and talked over Ministers into believing that the glory of France depended upon Indian affairs being carried with [illegible] the English. A brilliant [illegible] was cried up at Versailles. Dupleix and Lally Tollendal were commissioned by the light-hearted Government of the day to go out to India and carry all before them. John Company has grown to be an Imperial power. The Oriental Company perished miserably with Dupleix. Lorient is a melancholy specimen of arrested development. It is just where it was, plus a railway terminus and the steamers in the port, when Clive and Hastings doubled up the dashing and clever French soldiers who were sent out to India at the instance of the Rohan Gueménées. The head of this noble family wound up his affairs in bankruptcy. The excess of his liabilities over his assets came to thirty-five millions of francs. The Crown purchased Lorient of him for less than a thirty-fifth part of this gigantic sum.

We (*Lucknow Times*, September 19th,) regret to learn that last Saturday evening, a somewhat unpleasant affair occurred in the Fort. It would appear that a Ranee from Central India or the Bombay Presidency, who is travelling in these parts, and has a purwanna permitting her being attended by armed retainers, drove up to the Roomi Durwaza; the carriages of the party—six conveyances in all, four of them containing native females, the other two men—tried to pass through, notwithstanding the guard at the gate, (a naick and six sepoys from the 6th N. I.) who, according to orders, stopped them as being men at arms. Unfortunately, just at this time, the naick was away at the other Fort gate posting a sentry. The carriages containing the native ladies were allowed to pass through, but the sentry refused to let any armed men pass. According to Fort regulations this was correct enough, but it may be explained that the only arms the Ranee's escort carried were two tulwars, and two or three small knives or daggers. The followers, the guard say, tried to go through forcibly, and of course the followers say they were as quiet as lambs—a not unlikely contingency, as they are a poor insignificant looking set. One of the guard, on the other hand, says that one of the retainers attempted to draw his sword; be that as it may, however, some sepoys off duty quickly came on the scene, a crowd assembled, and the armed men were speedily disarmed. Colonel Stubbs, Commanding the Fort, soon heard of the disturbance and promptly was on the spot inquiring into its origin. The headman of the Ranee complained to him and reported that his *purwanna* was missing: it was found in the gateway next morning. He also says he reported to Colonel Stubbs having lost a bag containing Rs. 8,000 or 9,000 in currency notes, but the statement is doubted, and the Colonel has no recollection of the complaint having been made to him. The next day, however, a distinct complaint was made of the loss, and it certainly does seem strange that *at the time* more stress was not laid on this point concerning the alleged missing money. Particulars of the event reached the General Commanding during Sunday, when he at once directed all the parties concerned to be present on Monday morning to facilitate an investigation into the occurrence. Accordingly, on Monday, General Olpherts, attended by his Brigade Major and the Cantonment Magistrate, inquired into the case, and ultimately ordered a Court of Inquiry to assemble on Tuesday with Colonel Obbard as President. Since writing the foregoing, we learn that the money part of the business is likely to prove difficult of solution. There seems to be but little doubt, too, that some of the sepoys off duty (Northern men) did behave roughly to the Ranee's people, and may have taken the bag said to contain the currency notes; but what still seems strange is, that although Colonel Stubbs and a European policeman were on the spot almost immediately, no remembrance of the money lost having been mentioned can be recalled by either. The Court of Inquiry closed its proceedings [illegible] further proceedings in the case will [illegible] be pretty equally divided between the civil and military authorities on Friday.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on Saturday last, the following cases were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury:—

FABRICATING FALSE EVIDENCE.

Hormusjee Dossabhoy was charged with having on the 15th of June last, at Bombay, fabricated false evidence by instigating William King and Thomas King to deny the evidence given by them in the Police Court in the case of the Queen against Rustomjee Maneckjee, and to state that they were tutored to give that evidence by Mr. Mills, Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Lang appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Branson for the defence.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the jury, said he would give them a short outline of the material points in the case before he called the witnesses, by whose evidence he hoped to establish the charges brought against the prisoner. The jury would remember that about April last there were some cases tried at the Sessions which were popularly known as the Parsee riot cases. Some of the Parsee prisoners in these cases set up the defence that they had been wrongly identified by the police, and had not been present at the riot. They were found guilty of the charges brought against them, and were sentenced to receive six months' imprisonment each. After these cases were decided a man called Rustomjee Maneckjee was accused of having been engaged in proving one of these false *alibis*, and he was committed to the last Sessions for trial. Two of the witnesses in that case were William King and Thomas King, and they gave very important evidence against Rustomjee in the Police Court, before the case was committed to the Sessions. Between the trial by the magistrate and the trial at the Sessions attempts were made by the prisoner at the bar to induce the witnesses, William and Thomas King, to give, as the prosecution alleged, false evidence in the case pending against Rustomjee. William and Thomas King, almost immediately after these proposals were made by the prisoner, placed themselves in communication with the police, and told the police of all the offers made to them by Rustomjee, and it was ultimately arranged between the police and the two Kings that the police should be placed in a house in Camateepoora where they would be able to hear all that was said to the prisoner and the two Kings. Accordingly, one day in June last, the prisoner was brought by William King to a house in Camateepoora, the police being secreted in it, and the police heard all that passed. Before the prisoner left the room Mr. Crummy jumped down from the loft where he was secreted and arrested him. It would be for the jury to say, after hearing the evidence, if they found the prisoner guilty of the charges brought against him.

Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali was first called and said—I am an Inspector of Police. I know William and Thomas King. In consequence of instructions I received from Mr. Edginton, I and Mr. Crummy and William King went to a house in Camateepoora on the 15th of June last. Thomas King followed us to the house, and [illegible] Mr. Crummy and I concealed [illegible] a room below, and could hear distinctly what passed. After Mr. Crummy and I had concealed ourselves, William King went out. There was a woman in the room. In a few minutes William King returned with the prisoner. He asked the woman where Thomas King was. She said he was out. William King asked her to fetch him. She went out and returned with him. Before he came there was some conversation between William King and the prisoner which I could not hear. After he arrived the prisoner asked William King if he was Rustomjee's servant. The prisoner then said yes. The prisoner then said "You then know all his family and me also." William King said yes. William King then asked the prisoner what he wanted. The prisoner said, "Has Thomas King not told you?" William King said he told me that a Parsee wanted particularly to see me. The prisoner said, "I am that man." The prisoner further said, "We want you to get Rustomjee out. You must deny the evidence you gave against him at the Police Court. You must say at the Sessions, which will commence on the 27th of June, that you were not in Rustomjee's service and that you were tutored to make your statement by Mr. Mills. He is not in Bombay, and there will be no difficulty about it. You must say yes to all the questions that are put to you by Rustomjee's barrister when you are examined by him." The prisoner said to King "You must also deny the evidence you gave at the Police Court." He then asked William and Thomas King if they agreed to this. The prisoner said, "If Thomas King consents, I will." Thomas King said, "All right." The prisoner then asked them if they would like anything to drink. Thomas King said they would have some porter and beer. The prisoner gave the old woman a rupee to get a bottle of each with, and another old woman returned with two bottles. Thomas and William King then drank the mixture. Before that William King asked the prisoner what the time was, and he said it was a quarter past twelve. The prisoner then told William and Thomas King that he would give each of them Rs. 150 if they gave their evidence as he had described at the Sessions. Thomas King said, "I do not like to be humbugged as Ross and others were, who got nothing for giving evidence. The prisoner said, "You have known me for 8 or 9 years, and you know that I would not humbug you." The prisoner said he would give Rs. 10 to Thomas King and Rs. 20 to William King at the time, and the balance after they had given their evidence at the Sessions. He then said he would go with Thomas King and get the money at once. They went away and returned in five minutes, the prisoner saying that he had no money just now, but would positively give it the next morning at 9 or 10 o'clock. He also said, "Send the woman with me and I will give her a few rupees for your present expenses." The prisoners was then about to leave and Mr. Crummy jumped down and arrested him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson.—I have known the two Kings since the 22nd of April last. They are now both supported by the police. Thomas King gets a rupee a day and William King eight annas. William King used to get a rupee a day, but it was stopped because he used to get drunk. I don't know about Thomas King, but I have now and then seen William King in liquor. I took notes of what I heard the prisoner and William and Thomas King say that same day at the Mazagon Police office.

Several other witnesses were then called.

Mr. Branson then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, after which his Lordship summed up the case.

The jury retired about half-past three o'clock, and after returning twice, without having come to a decision, his Lordship at half-past five discharged them. They were all unanimous, but one, a Parsee.

Another jury will be empanelled this morning to try the case again.

ASSAULT ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Maxwell Johnson, a seaman on board the Turkish Empire, was convicted on his own plea of having, on the 29th of July last, while the ship was at sea, committed an assault with intent to commit murder, and to do grievous bodily injury, on one William McGill. When asked what he had to say, why the Court should not pass sentence on him, the prisoner said that he had not intended to do what he did, and that he had been in irons for 46 days. His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to undergo imprisonment with hard labour for two years.

COTTON FRAUDS' ACT COMMISSION.

The Commission met again on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at the Municipal Commissioner's Office.

Mr. David Richard Ellis, Manager and Director of the Anglo-Indian Cotton Ginning and Oil Press Company, was examined as follows:—

Question 151—Have you been long in India, and have you had any experience for a length of time in the cotton trade?

Answer—I have been connected with the cotton trade in Broach for 17 years. I originally came out in charge of the Saw Gins at Broach, and afterwards got up this Company, and have managed it since. I forward about 7 or 8 thousand bales yearly to the Bombay merchants, and occasionally ship a little home.

Question 152—Then you were acquainted with the cotton districts of Broach before the Cotton Adulteration Act came into operation?

Answer—Yes.

Question 153—When the Act came into operation did you observe any difference in the quality of the cotton that was brought under your observation?

Answer—Yes, very much.

Question 154—You say you observed a great deal of difference, do you mean to say the cotton was cleaner and less adulterated?

Answer—It was originally filled with bricks and earth, and all sorts of rubbish to make it weigh. There is none of that now. Our chief troubles are now the adulteration of Regi cotton with good Broach cotton. I allow nothing of that sort in my own compound, but in the native factories it is with the greatest difficulty we can get really good cotton: cotton of an inferior class is mixed with the superior. Mixed cotton has on two or three occasions been secured by the Chief Cotton Frauds' Agent, but he was unable to [illegible].

Question 155—Are you conversant with the different provisions of the Cotton Frauds' Act?

Answer—No.

Question 156—Then do you think that as far as you have seen the terms of the Act are sufficiently stringent?

Answer—No, not sufficiently stringent.

Question 157—In what respect then do you think the powers are to be increased?

Answer—In my opinion they ought to have full power to go through all the ginning houses, European and native, and see that the seed is not cut. The native gin houses, as a rule, want quantity, not quality, and the consequence is that the seed is cut to a great extent, and of course the staple is damaged also. They also allow the mixture of different kinds of cotton. The dealers would not come to my place with such cotton, because they know that we should have it ginned separately.

Question 158—Can you tell, when you look at a sample of cotton, whether it is mixed or not?

Answer—Certainly. I have seen coming into my compound carts of kuppas with alternative layers of earth and kuppas, there being perhaps a cwt. of earth in about a ton of kuppas in a cart.

Question 159—Do you mean to say that has occurred since 1863?

Answer—Oh, yes.

Question 160—As far as your experience goes, do you consider that the Cotton Frauds' Act is popular amongst [illegible]?

Answer—I believe that the growers would prefer being without it.

Question 161—What do you think is the opinion of the native cotton merchants?

Answer—They are of the same opinion as the dealers, but the native buyers are of the same opinion as the European buyers, and that is that they are in favour of the Act.

Question 162—Have you known many successful prosecutions carried out under the Act?

Answer—No: the Act is not sufficiently stringent.

Question 163—Do you know of any prosecutions that have been unsuccessful?

Answer—Yes, many.

Question 164—Do you know from what cause the prosecutions failed in those instances of which you speak?

Answer—I do not know exactly, but simply that the Act was not sufficiently stringent.

Question 165—Can you make any suggestion as to the manner in which the Act should be made more stringent?

Answer—I am not conversant with the terms of the Act, and therefore cannot make any further suggestions.

Question 166—But as you are so much interested in cotton, have you never read the Act?

Answer—No, I have not.

Question 167—You state that large quantities of adulterated cotton have often been brought to you for sale; have you never instituted prosecutions against any one bringing you such cotton?

Answer—I have never instituted a prosecution, because if I did I should be unable to get more cotton, and the prosecution be unsuccessful.

Question 168—And under these circumstances what did you do when kuppas adulterated with earth was brought to you?

Answer—I just cut them so much for it, and if they did not agree to that I threatened to send for the Inspector.

Question 169—And what would be your object in sending to the Inspector?

Answer—Simply to frighten them.

Question 170—Do you think that is the proper use to make of a criminal law?

Answer—Perhaps not.

Question 171—Are you aware if the habit of which you speak is a common one amongst Europeans who take kuppas as you do in Guzerat?

Answer—Yes, it is.

Question 172—Do we understand you to say that you believe it is the custom for Europeans, when a discussion arises between buyer and seller about the amount of reduction to be made, that the Inspector is to be called in as a sort of assistant?

Answer—This would lead you to believe that it is mere trading. The Inspector is only threatened to be called in when dispute arises as to the amount of reduction to be made, which amount I fix, and which is in my opinion a reasonable amount. If the Inspector did come he would probably take the carts to the Fouzdar with a view to magisterial proceedings being instituted. That is in the case of kuppas which is adulterated with layers of earth. I do not admit into my compound carts containing cotton of different descriptions. It is my habit to purchase all the cotton that is ginned on my premises, and therefore I purchase the best quality.

Question 173—Have you ever had occasion to call in an Inspector.

Answer—No, I have not.

Question 174—Have you ever had occasion to threaten to call an Inspector.

Answer—Yes; often.

Question 175—Can you tell us in round numbers how often you have threatened to call in Inspectors?

Answer—Perhaps once in a season: it is quite sufficient to frighten the cultivators.

Question 176—Do you buy direct from the cultivators?

Answer—Sometimes I do. We have got what we call middlemen.

Question 177—Have you ever complained officially to an Inspector.

Answer—No, I have not.

Question 178—Do you buy on commission, or do you send down to the Bombay market for sale on your own account?

Answer—On commission.

Question 179—Then, if you get an order to buy on commission cotton according to sample sent to you, which sample is of an inferior quality, or an order to buy and gin an inferior class of cotton, would you carry out the order?

Answer—No, I would not. I have always sufficient work to do in ginning to order first class cotton.

Question 180—Have you observed any difference in the cotton brought to you from British territories and foreign territories?

Answer—Very much.

Question 181—From which does the purest cotton come?

Answer—From our own district.

Question 182—Have you any reason to suggest why this is the case?

Answer—As a rule, in foreign territories they adulterate because the Act is not in force; whereas it is in force in our district.

Question 183—You are quite able to protect yourself from any attempt on the part of a seller to sell you inferior cotton?

Answer—Yes, I am; except in cases of false packing.

Question 184—Then what advantage is the Act to you?

Answer—I should think it a considerable advantage. We have not to contend against the middlemen and dealers; the Act has been sufficient to frighten them; we should be continually quarrelling without it; in short, the advantage is that it enables purchasers of cotton in the mofussil to deal with sellers on much more satisfactory terms to themselves. A broker comes to me and enters into an agreement to deliver a certain number of bales, which he does not at that time possess, but which he must buy from the cultivators. If the price of cotton rises before the delivery is completed, he will endeavour to pass off an inferior class of cotton and will tell me that if I do not like to take it, he has no other to give me. In that case I can threaten him with the Act and the Inspector. We have another way of protecting ourselves, by buying against the contract and claiming from the seller the difference in price.

Question 185—How can you enforce that claim?

Answer—It is an ancient custom of the country, we pay Mahajuns so much every year, that is we subscribe to their temples and dhurrumshallas, and in return for that they support us in case the middleman will not deliver the cotton according to agreement, or will not pay up if we buy against the agreement.

Question 186—Have you yourself ever paid any subscriptions to Mahajuns?

Answer—Yes, every year.

Question 187—Do you pay according to any fixed rate?

Answer—Yes. I paid last year but one at the rate of 7 annas 3 pies per bale.

Question 188—Have you ever had differences with your customers which have had to be settled by Mahajuns?

Answer—No; they have always paid up. There is no doubt the middlemen are afraid of the Mahajuns. On one occasion a middleman had overdrawn his account to the extent of Rs. 3,000; and as the end of the season drew near finding that he did not pay up I withheld the 7½ annas per bale which I should have paid to the Mahajuns. As soon as the season broke up, I went home, the account being still outstanding. On my return the money was paid, and I then paid the Mahajuns.

Question 189—With reference to this custom of which you have spoken, of purchasers of cotton threatening in case of necessity to call in Inspectors, are you aware if the Inspectors were cognizant that such a custom prevailed?

Answer—No. I believe myself, that if they knew they would pounce upon the men in a moment themselves. They are constantly going through the works, but just at the moment when this adulterated kuppas is offered for sale, they don't happen to be there.

Question 190—In those cases where the sellers make some allowance for kuppas mixed with earth, and the kuppas remains with you, what do you do with it?

Answer—I clean it and use it. The earth is that black soil of Guzerat in large hard lumps.

Question 191—Do you know if native buyers ever adopt the same course of threatening to call in an Inspector?

Answer—No, I think not. They take greater advantage than we do. They will haggle over a bargain for an hour and eventually settle it amongst themselves.

Question 192—On a full consideration of the whole facts, do you think that it was the intention of the people who framed this Act, that it should be used as a means of enabling European purchasers to make better bargains with native dealers?

Answer—No. I think not.

Question 193—Then you are fully aware that the action which you allow you have been in the habit of adopting is at variance with the law, and with the intention of the framers of the law?

Answer—I believe it is.

Question 194—This custom of paying to the Mahajuns is in fact a sort of insurance?

Answer—Yes.

Question 195—Have you ever purchased any cotton in the town of Bombay?

Answer—No; I know nothing about the cotton trade in Bombay itself.

Question 196—Do you understand what is meant by the term jhooring?

Answer—No; beating cotton on a charpoy with a bow to clean it, is called by us pinjaree.

Question 197—What opener do you use?

Answer—I have eight Platt's openers at work.

Question 198—Does passing cotton through an opener damage the staple at all?

Answer—No, not at all. It might go through a Platt's opener any number of times without the staple being injured. I have no experience of the Crichton's opener.

Question 199—Have you known instances when cotton has been exposed to night dew?

Answer—Yes, I have known of kuppas being exposed. Any cotton selector could tell at once if damp cotton was offered to him for sale.

Mr. Ellis also stated that when he bought cotton coming from native states he was more careful in selection and [illegible] in three places.

INDIAN NEWS.

A Sailor [illegible] Captain Goodrige, in the employ of the London [illegible] Trading Corporation [illegible] the steamer Himalaya in a boat [illegible] got athwart a raft lying alongside the steamer, and was upset. One man was drowned, and Captain Goodrige saved himself by catching hold of a rope on the raft, from which he was rescued after about half an hour. The boat was smashed to pieces.—*Englishman.*

SINGULAR ACCIDENT TO A STEAMER.

On the 11th of August, the British steamer Estepona arrived at Shanghai from Nagasaki, for the purpose of being docked and ascertaining the nature of and repairing the damage she sustained. The old dock being occupied, she was sent up to the new dock at Tunkadoo, where, after the dock was pumped dry, the extraordinary fact was discovered that she had a piece of rock, nearly two tons in weight, snugly shelved in one of her fore water-ballast tanks, and a hole in her bottom of about 30 feet in length. The facts attending the Estepona's taking on board, and in such a manner, so unwelcome a consignment, are these. After delivering her cargo at Yokohama and Hiogo, she left the latter place for Nagasaki, where the remainder was to be landed. On the 16th of July she cleared the Inland Sea, but instead of going down Speck Straits she went through the North Channel, that most frequented by steamers. When about a half to three-quarters of a mile off the east end shore of the Island of Yokosima she struck a sunken reef. The concussion was not so severe as might have been expected when the extent of damage is considered. However, the lower part of her stem was twisted and broken. After the first contact, she must have bumped down upon the stone she carried off, tearing her water tank lower plates to the extent mentioned above, and at the same time breaking fourteen of her frame pieces. The part of the reef she ran on was comparatively flat, which enabled her to lie until the flood tide allowed her to float off. The depth of her water tank is about 4½ or 5 feet, and the top plates being only slightly indented and broken, she took in a very small quantity of water. At the moment of striking, the engines were reversed and the pumps examined, but the vessel could not be got to move, nor did the pumps indicate that she was making water to an extent sufficient to excite grave apprehensions. At dead low water, there were only 8 feet on this part of the reef. Extending back from the torn plates of the water tight compartment, the bottom plates of the vessel were indented and grazed for a length of about 60 or 70 feet. After the Estepona had reached Nagasaki and discharged the remainder of her cargo, a diver belonging to H. M.'s gun vessel Hornet went down and examined the damage, and reported a hole in her bottom sufficiently large to admit himself—diving dress and all; but he did not at that time discover the gigantic Japanese curio she had brought away with her. In taking out this piece of rock at Tunkadoo dock, much of the stone was broken off, but more than a ton and a half of it still holds together. The Estepona is almost a new vessel, having been built only two years ago by Messrs. A. & J. Inglis & Co., of Glasgow, to the order of Messrs. Lester, Young & Co., of London, for the copper-ore trade, and was on her first voyage to Japan. Her registered tonnage is 676; nominal horse-power 120; effective, 700. There being no place to dock the Estepona at Nagasaki it was resolved to take her on to Shanghai, but much delay was occasioned by the condition of the weather. We understand that several photographs of the damaged parts of the vessel and the piece of rock were taken yesterday, for the benefit of the underwriters. We may suggest that the piece of rock would form an interesting addition to the rockery in the Public Garden.—*North China Herald.*

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CHINA AND JAPAN.

(*Overland China Mail*, August 29.)

SEIZURE OF THE SPARK BY PIRATES AND MURDER OF THE CAPTAIN AND OFFICERS.

MACAO, Aug. 23, 1 A.M.

A TERRIBLE tragedy occurred last evening on board the steamer Spark on its voyage from Canton to Macao. Chinese pirates who had embarked as passengers made an onslaught on the crew and passengers near Bocca Tigris, murdered the Captain, mate, and purser, and wounded most dangerously, the only European passenger and the whole crew. After the pirates had been in possession of the steamer for six hours, a junk came over from the shore to take them and their booty.

The Chinese engineers brought the steamer over to Macao where it arrived at half-past twelve this morning.

Viscount San Januario immediately sent the gunboat Camoens to search the Canton River, and is taking all the necessary measures.

The town is in a state of excitement, and every one is horrified.

We have since learnt additional particulars which we publish below:—

It was owing to the fact of some of the firemen concealing themselves during the *melee*, that they escaped slaughter and were able to get the vessel off shore, and take her to Macao when the pirates had departed. The agents of the Company here on receiving the news despatched the White Cloud at once to Macao, and Mr. G. Heard, Capt. Sands, Mr. Ray and an officer sent by Commodore Parish, to whom the intelligence was at once communicated, went with that vessel. The gunboat Elk also was despatched at once to render assistance.

Sincere regret is felt for the loss of Capt. Brady, who has been long in command of the steamer and was well known and generally respected on the coast.

For the following particulars we are indebted to the kindness of Capt. Carroll, of the Poyang, who arrived here from Macao this morning at 11 o'clock:—When the news of the outrage was brought to Macao, Capt. Carroll, Mr. Deacon, and the Governor's Secretary went off to the Spark, which was cruising about in a purposeless manner to and fro in the harbour. No rockets were fired or other signals made from the Spark. Besides the captain, mate, and purser killed, and Mr. Mundy dangerously wounded, two of the seamen are reported missing. The first attack was made at half past noon yesterday off the Island of Lankit. The pirates were taken off by a Hakka boat at half past six, having been in possession of the steamer six hours. Seven thousand dollars in notes of the Hongkong Banks and in silver, were taken from the purser. The incentive to the outrage is supposed to have arisen in a rumour to the effect that a gambling house proprietor was going down to Macao from Canton in the Spark with 18,000 dls. in his possession. This appears to have been a false report; but that the pirates had belief in its accuracy is borne out by the fact, that they ransacked and rifled the luggage of all the passengers, whom they forced below, and kept there battening down the hatches. The account that Capt. Brady and the other murdered men went below to quell a fictitious row among the passengers is correct. The pirates were more than 20 in number, and took passage at Canton as at first stated. They got up a disturbance by fighting with sticks. The mate, went down to part them when the men assaulted him. He called the Captain, who also went down. The pirates fired at Captain Brady, one bullet striking him in the shoulder. He ran to the upper deck, got a revolver, and returned below. He then attempted to fire on the pirates, but his weapon repeatedly missed fire. The unfortunate Captain was thus entirely at the mercy of his assailants, and a fierce onslaught was made upon him. One of the pirates stabbed him in the knee; another cut him on the wrist with a sword, others shot him, and some again speared him. There were thirty-two wounds upon his body, when found. On the lower part of the back, was a serious wound, which probably proved fatal, and having severed the spinal column must have at once disabled him.

Captain Carroll describes the scene on board the Spark as horrible. The decks were covered with blood. Brady was found in his cabin, dead, lying on the floor with one arm raised in air, his whole body a mass of wounds and saturated with gore. Mr. Mundy was on the fore deck fearfully wounded and still insensible. Near him lay four dead sailors.

Mr. Mundy, was the only European passenger on board, and he offered a brave and determined resistance. He knocked down two of the pirates, and was engaged with others when he was stabbed twice in the breast. The weapons were evidently aimed at his heart, but fortunately did not touch there. The left lung is believed to be pierced; but last night, Mr. Mundy was much better than might have been expected; and there are good hopes of his ultimate recovery. Had he been able to effect his purpose of joining the Captain, a better account might have been given of the robbers. Nine persons altogether were killed in the affray—namely, the Captain, the mate, the purser, one fireman, one Chinaman, and four passengers. The Chinaman was occupying the cabin of the Compradore, and the pirates no doubt mistook him for that officer. It is impossible, as yet, to say who are the dead passengers; but it is thought, they formed part of the gang of pirates. There were about 150 passengers on board in all.

Both mate and purser also bravely resisted the attack, and did all that could be done; but they were of course soon over-powered. When very badly wounded, and seeing further resistance useless, they are said to have jumped overboard. One of the firemen was also killed, and it was owing to the fact of the others secreting themselves, that the vessel ever reached Macao. Captain Carroll's opinion is that Brady must have been carried to his cabin and laid there. Out of twenty two cases of silk on board only eight or ten pounds were taken; but among the property stolen from Mr. Mundy there were several English sovereigns, it is to be hoped that these and the lost note may afford a clue to the discovery of the robbers.

The Canton and Macao Steam-boat Company have offered the sum of dollars 2,000 for information, which will lead to the apprehension of the pirates.

The Governor of Macao took most careful measures, and did what seemed best under the circumstances. The passengers by the Spark were put on board the Police Hulk, and examined. Before leaving they were required to give their names, addresses, and occupations. Thus their attendance, if necessary, at any investigation is secured. The Compradore, it should be stated, who received a wound during the attack, is amongst those who came to Macao. The body of poor Captain Brady—an old and valued servant of the Company, and a man highly respected—was buried at Macao on Sunday, Mr H. Eball reading the funeral service. Almost every European in the settlement followed the remains to the grave. The Spark has now been taken off the line, her place being supplied by the White Cloud.

The Camoens, Portuguese gunboat, which had been sent up the Canton river to search for the pirates, returned to Macao last night, her cruise having been so far unsuccessful.

At the time of the departure of the Poyang there was a rumour in Macao of a fishing boat having picked up two Europeans, who it is hoped may prove to be the mate and purser.

The news reached this by means of Captain Benary who was sent by the Governor of Macao to this port in a steam-launch with despatches to H. E. the Governor and the Company's agents.

JAPAN.

Mr. Okubo, Minister of the Interior, has been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to China. General van Buren has entered upon his duties as U. S. Consul at Yokohama. The Treaty limits question is not yet settled, but certain concessions, as to travel in the interior, have been made. Two slight shocks of earthquake have been felt at Yokohama. The most severe typhoon known for thirty years in Japan visited the coast on the 9th instant. Reuter's agents have reduced the rate for telegrams to Europe. A native paper says that "if China should prove deaf to reason, the Japanese will crush the Empire of China with their feet." There appears, however, to be no news as regards the Formosa Expedition. The tone of the Japanese is still warlike, so far as can be gathered from native and foreign sources. The Japan Mail hints at an amicable arrangement—meaning the abandonment by Japan of claims to compensation—being in progress; but nothing definite seems to be known. The rumour of the sale of the steamers Acantha, New York and Kiushiu to the Government is confirmed. A native journal, the *Nichi-Nichi Shimbun* has sent a special reporter to Formosa and is publishing his letters in its issues, illustrating them with woodcuts.

CHINA.

General Le Gendre has been unconditionally released from arrest by the U. S. Consul. 20,000 Chinese troops are rendezvoused at Chinkiang for despatch to Formosa. Negotiations for the establishment of a line of wire overland between Amoy and Foochow have been concluded with the Great Northern Telegraph Company. The Japanese have of late been buying large numbers of Charts of the China Coast, while the Chinese have equally been laying in a stock of Charts of Formosa. Land sales at Shanghai have been dull of late. Mr. Alabaster, acting British Consul at Ningpo goes on short leave; Mr. Stronach takes charge in his absence, while Mr. Forrest goes from Swatow to Shanghai. The Chinhai forts are being renovated. A rumour that there was to be a rising at Tientsin against foreigners on the 15th caused a little gossip: nothing apparently came of it. Messrs. Butterfield and Swire are reported to have bought the Takee property at Shanghai for dlrs. 100,000. Mr. Fawcett, engineer in charge of lighthouse works at Chefoo was recently charged with having shot a Chinaman during a disturbance which occurred. The Chinese failing to produce proper evidence of his guilt, the Consul (Mr. Lay) liberated him, and he went to Japan. He has since been rearrested on a warrant by the same officer, and has been sent on to Chefoo for trial. During the preliminary investigation the Tao tai was guilty of gross insolence to the British Consul. The latter showed great presence of mind, but had to leave the court-room by a window, his constable clearing the way. A Chinese, many years in Japan and lately naturalized as a Japanese subject, who was attached by the Japanese Government to the Formosa expedition, was recently captured by the Chinese, and executed in a most barbarous manner at Amoy. The British barque Caroline Hutchings has gone ashore near Takow. No lives are reported lost. The wreck has been sold. A large Blakely gun weighing 9 tons has been got for the Foochow Arsenal. The Coreans have consented to allow trade in foreign goods at the pass leading to that country from China. Road making at Newchwang is progressing, the banditti in that neighbourhood are being vigorously suppressed. The Japanese Minister was expected to arrive at Peking on the 29th ulto. One of the guards at the British Legation named Quarry has accidentally shot himself while killing foxes. The Foochow authorities are still buying large quantities of gunpowder. It is rumoured that the Foochow Arsenal will be opened very shortly. The Japanese fleet off Formosa is said to have disappeared, but 3,000 troops still remain in the island. The expedition, so far as active operations on either side are concerned, may be said to be in abeyance. Messrs. Giquel and Segonzac are stated to receive salaries of 1,200 and 400 taels per month respectively from the Chinese Government for their services in the Formosa affair. It is stated that the Chinese intend to prohibit the export of coal from all native mines should war be declared with Japan.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

ROUND ABOUT FRANCE.

NOBILIARY TITLES.

You lately read that the Keeper of the Seals, M. Tailhand, had issued a decree calling upon all French nobles to make good their titles to the coronets which adorned their carriage panels, and furthermore pointing out that patents of nobility confer titles upon the head of a family only, and not upon all his kinsfolk to the fourth and fifth degree. This notice read very unpleasantly in the *Official Journal*; quite as unpleasantly as would a proclamation in the *London Gazette* inviting the Queen's subjects to prove their claims to be styled esquires. If M. Tailhand had been himself a noble he would scarcely have dared issue such a decree lest inquiring newspapers should have raked up his pedigree, and traced it back to the fanciful imagination of some bygone Tailhand who had ennobled himself for the sake of euphony. But the Keeper of the Seals, although he holds a post which under the old Monarchy would have brought with it a countship and the style of Monseigneur, is a smooth, modest man, who has not so much as dubbed himself *de*. It was Madame de MacMahon, née de Castries, who instigated him to launch his reminder to the nobility, and M. Tailhand in doing so doubtless foresaw what a pretty commotion it would arouse. The commotion has, indeed, been severe; but up to the present writing some thirty spurious nobles drawing Government salaries have actually been reduced to the ranks of common humanity for lack of authentic parchment.

Well, small beginnings make great ends; and no doubt before long we shall see the test of the spurious nobility come up and confess their sins, but if they are to do so before M. Tailhand impatiently makes a second appeal to their feelings, they will have to be quick, for according to the last census returns there are 101,726 Frenchmen who bear titles, and more than 300,000 others who put themselves in the genitive case by means of the *de*. Now it is notorious that his lamented Majesty Louis XIV. created Dukes by the batch and Counts by the gross; and that Louis XV. empowered Mmes. de Mailly, de Pompadour, and du Barry—his confidential advisers—to confer Marquisates on all who could pay fitly for those high-class dainties. Napoleon I. also raised up a crop of dukes, counts, and barons, who have fructified abundantly; but, after all, under Louis XIV. it required land to earn a title, under Louis XV. money, and under Napoleon merit; and land, money, and merit have ever been so rare that we stand puzzled opposite such a total as 101,726 titles and 300,000 de's, especially remembering the numerous wars which have drained France during the last two centuries, and the wholesale guillotinings, shootings, and drownings of the Reign of Terror. As a matter of fact, looking at the case literally, the authentic nobility of France reckons about 50,000 scions, whereof the majority date their origin from the Crusades, but whereof seven dukes, three princes, eleven marquises, and twenty-five counts only can prove their creations from before the 17th century. These are meagre statistics, but they come from official source; and if any French noble object at finding himself omitted from the above roll of 46, he can get out of the scrape by averring that his family parchments were burned during the Revolution. A great many have so averred, and nothing was more touching than to see the number of waiting noblemen who turned up after the Revolution with the story that they were *émigrés* and had lost their letters patent through the burning of castles which no one recollected to have seen. These [illegible] stood towards the nobles who had notoriously flourished before 1789 in the proportion of about 5 to 1, and their uprising reminds one of the wondrous blossoming of Russian princes and counts which took place after the death of Ivan the Terrible, who wishing to abolish nobility, had ordered all his nobles to deliver up their parchments that they might be burned. When Ivan died his successor, Fedor, revoked his decree, with this result, that all the sons and cousins of the counts and princes whose parchments had been burned assumed the titles which belonged to the heads of their families; and it is from this date that the practice of titling all the sons and grandsons of Russian princes and counts took root. In like manner, it is from the Revolution that younger sons in France began affectionately, to usurp the titles of their elders. Formerly the younger sons of all nobles below the rank of duke bore—save under exceptional patent—the style of "Chevalier;" but in the present century we have seen marquises of "elder branch," "younger branch," and "cropa branch" with coats of arms and fantastic quarterings to make any herald weep.

"That's what comes of equality!" remarked Louis XVIII. drily, when the Duc de Richelieu gently broke to him that there were somehow five or six times as many [illegible] in the country than there had been before his Majesty fled to Coblentz; and he added, "Il faudra aviser." But on second thoughts it was decided not to aviser, for the restored Bourbons were in sore need of friends, and as all the self-dubbed nobles called themselves keen legitimists, and were many of them wealthy folk, it was thought imprudent to anger them. When the Bourbons fell, and when Louis Philippe arrived, abolishing hereditary peerages, it was thought that the uselessness of bearing titles, which signified nothing, would commend itself to the intellects of the wealthy; but, far from such being the case the ambition to be classed among those whom the Revolution of 1830 had despoiled began to rage like an epidemic among all who had a decent income. M. Guizot has told us in his "Memoirs" how every enriched merchant under the Monarchy of July bravely usurped the title of the estate which he had purchased, and he hints at the well known fact that Louis Philippe winked at these usurpations in order to swamp the true nobility who were hostile to him. Napoleon III. tried to cope with this custom which had become an established usage by the time he seized on the throne, and he commenced by launching a decree identical with M. Tailhand's. But he, too, was in need of friends, and it would not have been worth his while to inquire minutely into the pedigrees of influential landholders. Besides, *le pli était pris*, as the French gracefully say. It had grown into a tradition that certain posts—especially those in the diplomatic service, the prefectoral hierarchy, the army staff, and the higher commands in the navy—could not be filled with proper prestige unless the titulant were a nobleman; so that under the Second Empire self-ennoblings were conducted on a grander scale than ever.

This brings us back to our 101,726 titled gentlemen, of whom 70,000 at least may be set down as pretenders; and here the question arises as to how a Frenchman can possibly assume a coronet without being instantly detected in the fact. We hear a good deal about the formalities of the *état civil*, and it is undeniable that the registry of births, deaths, and marriages, is kept with extraordinary minuteness. A Frenchman can neither marry, institute a suit at law, enlist, inherit, buy land, or set up in business without producing official certificates as to his name and birth and those of his parents. These certificates are issued by the Mairie of his native town and nothing would be easier than to pull up a usurping Frenchman, prove to him that his fathers were [illegible], and send him to prison for two months (as the code directs) for passing himself off under a wrong name. So much for the theory of the thing; but, in fact, what if a M. Duval born at or owning a piece of land near Faublasson describes himself on his cards as "Duval (de Faublasson)" to distinguish himself from the Duvals in other parts of the country? Duval is a common name and even Government officials, if he have to deal with such, may be pleased to know, that they are talking to the Duval who comes from Faublason, and not with the Duval from Faumanoir or the one from Fautoupet, both prominent men likewise. Moreover, the fact that "de Faublason" is printed in parenthesis prevents its being an usurpation. But eventually comes a day when Duval having got on prosperously in his affairs, gets appointed Knight of the Legion of Honour, or obtains some post under Government, or is elected Councillor-General in his Department, or Mayor in his commune, in any of which events his name must figure in the *Officiel*. Then is the time when Duval, grown glorious, first drops the parentheses and gets himself without difficulty gazetted as D. de Faublason, for if certificates of birth are required for small clerkships a man who attains higher honours may have himself printed by what name he chooses. A nomination in the *Officiel* is, however, equivalent to a registered deed, so that from the day when Duval has been gazetted as Faublason he may sign himself by that name thenceforth and defy mankind. The mayor of his town may truly object that as his fathers were Duvals he himself ought to sign Duval in documents to be legalised; but if the mayor wants to enforce his objection, he must appeal to the Ministry of Justice, and he is not likely to do this for the pleasure of quarrelling with a man who is prosperous and on good terms with the authorities. Besides, M. de Faublason may, as we have said, be himself a mayor, in which case he may describe himself on the *état civil* registers under his new name, adding what nobiliary titles he pleases to them; and one may be certain it is never long before, either at his wife's instigation or pushed by his own vanity, M. de Faublason dons a coronet. If he rises high in finance he will call himself Baron; if he is returned deputy he will be Count himself; if he enters the diplomatic service nothing less than a marquisate will suit him. After this there will be nothing to do but for his children to look down proudly upon the lesser race of men, and talk of their ancestral allegiance to the Bourbons and the white flag—feats which they will perform so conscientiously as to hoax even themselves into the belief that the impious Revolution of 1789 inflicted an ineffaceable wrong on their fathers.

M. Tailhand would, maybe, render a great service to his country if he could reduce the French nobility to its real proportions; but one may doubt whether he is prepared to go to war with three-fourths of the landholders of France. Failing his courage to do this, his decree may result, as others have done, in the mere disgracing of a few subaltern officials of no importance; and, as is always the case, many of these poor wights will possibly be genuine nobles in reduced circumstances, whose parchments were truly burned.—*Daily News.*

The *Scientific American* states that Lake Titicaca on the crest of the Andes, is the highest large body of fresh water, and that the lake never freezes over. Two little steamers of 100 tons each do a thriving business. Steam is generated by llama dung, the only fuel of the country, for there are no trees within 150 miles. The steamers actually cost their weight in silver, for their transportation (in pieces) from the coast cost as much as the original price. A steam-boat company has asked from Bolivia the exclusive right of navigating Titicaca and the Rio Desaguadero to Lago Pampa, with a guarantee of 6 per cent. on the capital and a share in all new mines discovered. Professor Orton, the latest traveller in that region, calls attention to the fact that lake Titicaca is not so high as usually given in geographical works by about 300 ft. Its true altitude is 12,493 ft., and in dry seasons it is 4 ft. less. The fact has been revealed by the consecutive levellings made in building the Arequipa railway, finished, which reaches from the Pacific to Lake Titicaca. Lake Titicaca is about the size of Ontario, shallow in the west and north, deep towards the east and south. The island within it are the imposing ruins of the Temple of the Sun, and all round it are monuments which attest the skill and magnificence of the Incas. There are also remains of [illegible] towers and palaces which antedate the crusades, and are, therefore, pre-Incarial.

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CLERGY AND LAITY.

(Spectator.)

"The Duchess of Bellamont" says Mr. Disraeli, "liked Bishops,—in their places;" but never defined precisely what their places were. That seems to be precisely the feeling of the County Members who have been hurrahing for this Church Regulation Bill with such amazing unanimity, and it will be well for the Clergy if they take the lesson they are getting fairly to heart. They are not, as an Order, popular with the laity. Nothing has been more remarkable in the conduct of the Bill than the vehement applause, rising sometimes to enthusiasm, with which any sharp and acrid condemnation of the Clergy, as an Order, has been received. Sir William Harcourt, who has expressed this dislike so strongly, who has been more Erastian than the Erastians—true Erastianism asserting the sovereignty of the State over the Church, without denying the existence or rights of the latter—who has in fact, maintained in all its nakedness the extreme theory that Clergy are nothing but a branch of the Civil Service, for whom Parliament is to make laws as it pleases, has been cheered to the echo; while Mr. Gladstone, who ventured to quote one of the clearest principles of Cannon Law, that Bishops are all equal among themselves, the prefix of "Arch" conveying of itself no inherent right to give orders to prelates who happen to be without it, was heard in a silence produced partly by annoyance and partly by contempt. The whole debate was full of expressions of dislike for the Clerical Order and distrust in their action—witness, for instance, the cheers which followed any sneer at Convocation—and of assertions of the absolute moral right of Parliament to go on its own way, asking no sort of consent from the Established Clergy, not even so much as would have been asked from a Dissenting clergy, or so much as was asked, for example, from the clergy of the equally Established Church of Scotland in relation to the Patronage Bill. In the discussion of that measure, the Duke of Richmond thought he made a great point in quoting the heavy vote given in his favour by the Assembly, but he would have treated a similar vote by the English Rectors either as a surplusage or as a positive impertinence. The mere opinion of the Clergy, apart altogether from any menace of resistance or any promise of obedience, was treated as of no importance whatever, as something apart from the subject in hand, to which it would be slightly derogatory for the House of Commons to listen for a moment. Fenians petitioning for the right of insurrection could hardly have been treated with more scornful contempt.

The intellectual attitude of the House is worth the attention of the Clergy, for more reasons than one. It was not dictated by the sceptics, who either did not join in the debate, or joining, growled their distrust of legislation intended to secure so impossible a uniformity. It was an expression of feeling by the orthodox, by men who rather respect the Clergy in their capacity as teachers, who do not differ with them consciously on any dogma, and who have no intention of oppressing any of them, unless they are devoted to Ritualist ceremonials,—that is, in other words, are endeavouring by the use of various symbols to commit their congregations to the Catholic doctrine of the perpetual repetition of the "sacrifice" of Christ. It was the orthodox who cheered Sir W. Harcourt's hint that Convocation, reformed or unreformed, ought not to exist; that Parliament had nothing to learn from any ecclesiastics and that in particular the authority of Archbishops over Bishops was a matter to be settled not by the consent of Christendom, but by the will of a body which, on such subjects, does not now pretend to represent more than the predominant opinion of the larger half of the people of England and Wales. The Constitution of the Church was a law-made article, and those who did not choose to obey it were at liberty to go. There were plenty to replace them, and if there were not, that was not a matter of any very grave importance. Parliament was master anyhow, master as to doctrine as well as discipline, and the Clergy, having to be shoved, had better, in Marat's phrase, not wriggle so much, or they would purchase [illegible]

This is no [illegible] which were not [illegible] [illegible] by perfectly orthodox [illegible] Members, who, when the Queen [illegible] their constituencies, [illegible] a week, and on the whole, [illegible] of what is taught there; who [illegible] men, and who would think [illegible] parish rector an unpardonable [illegible]. If they were cryptosceptics, their attitude would not signify [illegible] are either perfectly orthodox persons [illegible] Church reformers, or as orthodox as laymen of cultivation can bring themselves to be, and it may be wise for the Clergy to consider the causes of their attitude for a moment. There can be no doubt that the constituencies are with the representatives, that the Members' speeches are the [illegible] they take; that [illegible] this Bill will, at no distant day, be admitted to be, its drift is not perceived by the body of Church-going people, who believe it will merely suppress ceremonials they dislike. The Members who cheer Sir W. Harcourt express, if not the permanent, at all events the present feeling of their electors, and that feeling is hostile to the collective action and attitude of the Clerical Order. Why?

We believe that, apart altogether from any latent differences of doctrine between the Clergy and the Laity—and there are such differences of doctrine, though, except as regards the degree of punishment deserved by moral offences, they are not often frankly expressed—the main cause of this hostility is to be found in the unwisdom of the clergy themselves. They hold the Laity far too much, if not in contempt, at least at arm's length. Of all professions, they are the most professional. Probably very few of them deny altogether to the Laity a place in the Church, and a very large section would fix that place very high indeed, giving them, for instance, as the Irish Church has done, a complete and a separate vote and initiative; but they never will define in terms what this place is, never will assert formally their opinion as to the authority in which, where the orders disagree, the ultimate right of arbitration is to be found. It rests, in fact, in any Protestant communion, in the laity, which can expunge its ministers by staying away from their ministrations; but the clergy will never frankly admit that, or any compromise with that, or give the laity any formulated place whatever in the Church organisation. If they admit them, as they do in form, to a Diocesan Synod, they expect them to be reverential and quiet, and unless they belong to the lay-ecclesiastic class, who are usually less representative of the laity than the clergy themselves, they will not give them a fair hearing, indeed any hearing at all. They take no trouble in such assemblies to understand the lay view, are impatient even of its expression, and usually end by provoking the lay members either into indecorous speech, or nonattendance and a frame of mind conducive to the strongest inclination to support Sir William Harcourt. The clerics think themselves, what they are not qualified to be, representatives both of laity and clergy, and even when they admit that a body like Convocation must admit all classes, take no pains whatever to make representation a reality. We honestly believe that the majority of English clergymen would like to see Convocation reformed, and to have a sort of Parliament representing the opinion of the Church; but they never appear to be earnest in the matter, never, for instance, petition in numbers for any particular scheme, and never as a body insist strongly on lay co-operation. They know the laity would get the upper hand of them, and cannot bear the idea. The consequence of this irrational jealousy is that they lose the advantage of collision on equal terms with non-professional minds, and become so separate and, as it were, reserved in their collective action, that the laity distrust them, and are tempted, in something like despair, to say that, as no hearty agreement is possible, and as the power is theirs exclusively, they shall go forward without considering the Clerical Order at all, even as a profession of experts, and of course, the moment that is said the clergy are as powerless as so many lay-figures. If they were all agreed most heartily, which they never are, and the laity were all the other way, they would be mere individuals of no account, talking to empty benches, and claiming all manner of powers to do nothing for the very great benefit of nobody,—would, in fact, be all of them chaplains in a ship with no passengers or crew. So great is the effect of this separateness, that the Upper House of Convocation is decidedly nearer lay opinion, and therefore possessed of more influence with laymen, than the Lower. Bishops *primâ facie* ought to be less lay than ordinary clergymen, and it cannot be said that the Bench is decidedly superior, either in learning or capacity, to the pick of the unmitred clergy; but the Bishops mix in society, and sit in the Lords, and are liable to have truths told them, in English, by the Marquis of Salisbury and such-like folk—people who share the Duchess of Bellamont's feeling to its fullest extent—and become perceptibly less monkish than the majority of those over whom they are assumed to preside. Nothing in this world can be less like a monk than the regular English Rector, decent citizen as he is, with children about his knees, generally more human, in the best sense of the word, than the neighbours about him; but the Rectorate, all the same, when acting collectively, is [illegible] distinctly more monkish than the Episcopate, and makes worse selections of its representative men. Imagine the Bench electing any one of the present representatives for the orthodox Universities, or sending up the grotesque representation which affects, as the Lower House of Convocation, to state to the world the beliefs of the laity and presbyters of the Church of England. The Clergy act as lawyers would act if they sent up to a legal Parliament none but [illegible], and yet they expect the laity, who [illegible], to act in harmonious accord [illegible] not do it; and their representatives [illegible] their own House, avenge themselves [illegible] disregard of an opinion which [illegible] the Church, and believe to be hopelessly [illegible]. Till the Clergy will [illegible] demand for the reform of Convocation, that [illegible] Order alone has no right to [illegible] the laity will not treat them [illegible] or fairness. They will [illegible] action as indicating a secret [illegible] pretensions which a noisy [illegible] men anxious to cover their [illegible] pretension, are always [illegible] in the world irritates [illegible] like the manner in [illegible] and insolence, fresh from [illegible] whatever to deference, [illegible] the right of private judgment, and [illegible] that they are messengers from God to [illegible] whose [illegible] can have any value at all; and he is always suspecting that clergymen of more mature minds and less offensive demeanour at heart entertain precisely the same view of their own [illegible]. The suspicion as regards the majority of English clergymen is probably unfounded, but it is too often deepened by their public action, and especially by the language of those whom, for other reasons, they select to express their views. They refuse, not from prejudice, but out of ignorance and unwisdom, to see that the British mind, rightly or wrongly, is utterly anti-sacerdotal, and diffuse by their professional narrowness a suspicion which, on any opportunity like this Church Regulation Bill, breaks out in an enthusiasm of scorn for the Order, which is as dangerous to its just influence as to the organisation of any form of Church requiring a separate or ordained clergy. That they can give way, can recognise the laity, and even concede them a more or less influential place, is evident from the conduct of the Church of Ireland; but till they do it, and do it openly and cordially, they will always be liable to see the laity, for whom they exist, thrust them peremptorily aside. They have had no more influence on this debate than so many urban householders, not half, not a tenth the weight exercised on their behalf by the great man whom they expelled from Oxford, because he was not ecclesiastic enough for them.

THE LAST ATROCITY IN LANCASHIRE.

(Spectator.)

RICHARD MORGAN, shopman in the provision trade, a married man of twenty-six, and one of unusually good character, was on Monday evening passing with his wife through Tithebarn Street, Liverpool, a busy and crowded thoroughfare. At the corner of Lower Milk Street a gang of roughs, headed apparently by a man named Quinn, or Mcginnis, or something else, asked him to give them sixpence, which he refused, adding, with that intolerance of begging so frequent among his class, that the men "might work for their money, the same as he had to do." He was instantly knocked down, half-stunned, and on his brother, who was with him making an effort to protect him, was kicked by the gang to death. The kicking lasted ten minutes, and was of the most deliberate kind, for Morgan's wife, half-frantic with terror, threw herself across his body, and the brother fought manfully to protect them both, but without the slightest success. The brother was disabled by savage kicks on the legs, the wife was pulled violently off the husband, and then, and not till then,—that is, after time had been allowed for reflection—some ruffian, with one frightful kick sent the victim to the other side of the street "like a ball," where he lay while his assailants dispersed, no attempt to stop them being made by the surrounding crowd, which, it is said, always stands in awe of the "street-corner men," an awe not quite so cowardly as it seems, for the roughs are armed with weapons, long knives, almost as formidable as bayonets, which they never hesitate to use. No ordinary crowd will attack men with bayonets, and these men are quite as formidable as soldiers, and infinitely more reckless in their contempt for human life.

We take this story from the *Liverpool Daily Post*, as a typical one of its kind, and we have chosen it not because it is the worst, but because it is the newest, and because it ended, unlike some of these stories, in the death of the victim. In all true circumstances of horror the tragedy is inferior to another reported only two days before, when a gang of colliers, at St. Helen's, entered the cottage of an old man, with whom apparently they had no quarrel, kicked out one of his eyes, and then poured quicklime into the socket; and it is perhaps not so bad as some of the cases of the kicking of women, which are daily, or rather hourly, reported from the North. The Liverpool ruffians, for some inconceivable reason, did not kick Mrs. Morgan, and let off Morgan the younger with a few bad wounds, reserving actual death for the unhappy man who had refused them sixpence, and whom, it is evident, from the violence used to remove Mrs. Morgan in order to kick clear, that they intended to kill. The atrocity, however, though not actually the most sickening that has occurred, is undoubtedly the one which ought most to alarm society, and to stir up magistrates, the public, and we must add, the Judges, to secure a more rigid enforcement of the law. It is the culminating incident of an epidemic of brutality which has broken out in the North, and which has been left far too long unrestrained by magistrates, who seem to think a murderous assault a trivial crime, if only the victim, however mutilated, manages to keep [illegible] the journals and the decent portion of the public have been remonstrating with Justices for punishing brutal assaults with fines which are always paid; aggravated assaults with short terms of imprisonment, which those who commit them receive with sneers; and assaults which are by law as [illegible] deliberate attempts to murder, with the [illegible] of the law," six months' imprisonment [illegible] have the magistrates [illegible] a false theory of social necessity, that the [illegible] who think that while the embezzlement of [illegible] shillings is punished with seven years' penal servitude, attempts to murder by torture should at least [illegible] for tribunals empowered to give heavy sentences, are censured by other magistrates for want of [illegible], forgetfulness of local circumstances, and inattention to the permanent interests of the ratepayers. In regard to women, the negligence, to say nothing of [illegible], amounts in many cases to [illegible], such as negligence [illegible], a little wastefulness of money, being [illegible] as provocation sufficient to justify any brutality short of actual execution on the spot. [illegible] that many Magistrates [illegible] believe death by torture [illegible] punishment for a woman who is unfaithful [illegible], her paramour, or her sweetheart, and [illegible] of them accept the murderer's unsupported [illegible] evidence of the charge by which he [illegible] justify his [illegible]. Naturally a rough race, habituated to violence, always armed—for the steel-tipped shoe of a strong man's foot is a deadly weapon—[illegible] above the law, and begin gradually to delight in the exercise of their powers, till, as we [illegible], murder is committed without motive of [illegible], except a kind of enthusiasm of ruffianism, [illegible] in a monstrous excess of physical power. The murderer in Liverpool, whoever he was, had no grudge against Morgan, did not, so far as appears, attempt to rob him, was not drunk to the point where he could understand nothing—for, as we have said, he did not kick Mrs. Morgan—but acted from sheer love of brutality, the pleasure of feeling his own power to kill, or of showing to what supreme lengths he would go merely to make his rowdyism triumphant. A habit of violent brutality has culminated in motiveless murder, the most dangerous, perhaps, if not the wickedest of all the crimes that society can foster, for wherever it is prevalent, civilisation must of necessity come to an end. The bravo who kills for revenge, or the burglar who kills for booty, even the man who kills out of mere temper, is easy to deal with, compared with the man who has risen through all the grades of ruffianism, till he will commit murder almost in sport, out of a wanton desire to realise his own power,—for such a man needs neither cause, nor place, nor opportunity to provoke him. His reason for murder is your existence, his place the public street, his opportunity the fact that you are passing, and have a head to be smashed in, ribs to be pounded, a life to be kicked out of you, as your body flies "like a ball" across the street. Ordinary murderers need motive, opportunity, time, but his motive is always present, his opportunity the moment, his fitting time the ever-present now. He is the supreme Rowdy, and that is sufficient for him; and will be sufficient, if he is not put down with a strong hand, to extinguish civilisation, which, if it demands nothing else, demands as a condition precedent that a decent shopman like Morgan shall be able to walk down a respectable street with his wife on his arm without being kicked to death. That is a very humble demand to make of the social organisation, and in Lancashire at all events it has obviously not been attained. One-half at least of all the kicking cases occurring there are murders in everything except completeness. The ruffians know their trade perfectly, as perfectly as any bravoes ever did in Brescia or Ravenna, and invariably, if the victim is a woman, aim their kicks at her stomach; if a man, at the spot just behind the ear. It is murder, and not an assault which they attempt, and we doubt gravely and seriously whether the police who prosecute and the Judges who sentence on charges of assault are in such cases doing their duty. Why should not every man who assisted in kicking Morgan to death be tried for murder, and if found guilty, be executed, just as much as if he had murdered for money? Why permit the deliberate administration of deadly kicks in cold blood, any more than the administration of poison? Because there is no premeditation? There is just as much premeditation as there is when a burglar murders his victim, and less excuse, for the burglar who kills does it usually to save himself from the consequences of his crimes—acts, that is, from terror, a motive entirely wanting to the ruffians who killed Morgan. The sanctity of human life? We will begin to talk about that when the kickers begin to respect it, when they take the points off their boots, when they ask some motive before they commit murder, when, to put the argument at its very lowest, they restrain their kicks within the limit of the victim's life. The roughness of the criminals is no excuse,—is an additional reason for warning them, once for all, by the only warning they always attend to, that if they will not keep their roughness within endurable limits, if they will take human heads for footballs, and indulge in horse-play with citizen's lives, they must go out of a world which can endure their ruffianism no longer. Suppose all these men had used daggers, would any Government in the world hesitate to hang? Yet a dagger is a less deadly weapon than a steel-tipped boot, applied with all a strong man's force to his victim's ear, and has this further merit, that if it fails, it only inflicts a curable wound, while the boot, even when it does not inflict death, impairs permanently the powers by which the sufferer gets his bread, or fulfils his duties in life. If Morgan had been a Peer or a Bishop, it would not be necessary to argue, and the notion that a shopman, or an old cottager, or a working woman, can be kicked in the head or stomach with steel boots with impunity, is as false a belief in physiology as it is in morals. So terrible is the practice, that a rule making kicking followed by death, a murder and punishable by hanging, without chance of a reprieve would of itself extinguish the crime the kickers knowing perfectly well that whether a kick of the kind specified "stiffs" the victim or kills him, is a mere matter of chance or peculiarity of bodily constitution. That a word like that should have been invented, and that those who, driven by the frequency of the crime, invented it, should be as they are now without the dread of any adequate punishment, is a reproach to every Englishman in the land. We are hard enough on the thief,—suppose we carry out the law as against the murderer whose excuse is that he murdered out of his playfulness, and had his steel weapon on his right foot, instead of in his right hand.

AMBERT'S WAR OF 1870-71.[*]

(Times.)

THE author of this book is already known as a military critic of some reputation not only in France, but throughout Europe. A few years ago, when the changes wrought by modern inventions in the mechanics of war were directing attention to that essential part of the military art which is known as tactics, Baron Ambert illustrated in an able treatise the differences between the tactical systems of Frederick the Great and Napoleon I.; and, in an interesting account of Zorndorf and Austerlitz, showed how the formations of the Grand Army prevailed over the rigid precision of the manœuvres which, half a century before, had been thought the secret of Frederick's victories. When we had been informed, therefore, that this distinguished person had been engaged in an elaborate work on the great war of 1870-1 we looked forward eagerly to the results of his studies, and we confidently hoped that they would give us a scientific yet popular account of the incidents of that momentous contest, an impartial and intelligent appreciation of the numerous problems suggested by it, and a sound and calm professional judgment on the quality of the belligerent hosts and the conduct of the hostile commanders. Our expectations have not been fulfilled; and though it certainly has merits of its own, this volume is not in any sense a fair, complete, and satisfactory picture of the mighty events which it tries to delineate. It adds but little to our information as to the general facts of the first phase of the campaign, and of the national defence which ensued; and its comments upon the strategic movements which led to the ruin of Metz and Sedan, and the overthrow of Bourbaki's army, though sufficiently just, are not striking. Though it reveals, too, a good deal of special knowledge, its description of the military systems which came in collision in 1870-1 is not particularly full or profound; its estimate of the training and tactics of the antagonist armies is not remarkable; it is by no means free from positive mistakes; and many even of its professional conclusions are characterized by unfair partisanship, and display hastiness and want of insight. For these and other reasons this work is not of great value even as a military tract, and if we examine it from a wider point of view, as a general history of the war as a whole, it is entitled to even less commendation, for from first to last it is disfigured by an animosity towards the German race, a sympathy with Napoleonic rule, and a hatred of the Liberal cause in France, all of which, however natural it may be in an old Imperial Councillor of State, perverts largely the author's judgment, and often leads it into unfair inferences. Still, with all its faults, this book possesses some interest for students of the war of 1870, though we notice it chiefly, we fairly acknowledge, on account of the well-known name of the writer. Its sketch of the growth of the power of Prussia and the development of her military greatness, though very illnatured, is clear and vivid, and its estimate of the merits and defects of the organization of Germany for war is, in parts, thoughtful and deserves attention. It throws also fresh light on the causes of the decline of France in military strength between 1859 and 1870, on the conduct and policy of Napoleon III., and on the attitude of parties in France during the later years of the Second Empire; and it furnishes some additional evidence on two or three important passages in the war, especially on the siege of Paris, though we must here guard against the author's prejudices. The most striking part of the book, however, is the manner in which Baron Ambert connects the unparalleled military reverses of France with the operation of political causes, and shows how, in every phase of the contest, the influence of what he calls the revolutionary spirit produced or aggravated the tale of disasters. This feature of the volume is prominently brought out, and together with the warnings which the writer utters against the instability of everything in France, is really impressive and deserves notice, though in this respect, too, we must take exception to much that seems to us exaggerated or incorrect.

Baron Ambert prefaces his regular narrative by an account of the military annals of Prussia, which, though depreciatory, has an interest of its own. The exploits in arms of France and Prussia faithfully represent the distinctive qualities of the Gaulish and the Germanic races; the first have been more chivalrous, more fitfully brilliant, more romantic, but, on the whole, less successful; the second display more solid calculation, more selfish prudence, more steadfast constancy, and have been attended by more fruitful consequences. Prussia can show nothing like the rising of 1793 or even the National Defence of 1871[†]; no campaign of Frederick or even of Moltke is as dazzling as that of 1796 or that of 1814 on the Marne and Seine; but France hitherto has given no proof of the stern endurance of the Seven Years' War, of the patient energy which prepared the elements of victory after the rout of Jena, of the farsighted statecraft which matured the triumphs of 1866 and 1870; and while the French frontier has receded to the Vosges, notwithstanding the glories of Louis XIV., of the first Republic, and of the two Empires, the little State of Brandenberg is now the centre of domination from the Niemen to the Moselle. It is, therefore, worse than idle to assert that [illegible] gathers round the Prussian standard;" even [illegible] gauge the military qualities of nations by the [illegible] test of victories to the line, Rosbach, Leuthen, Dennewitz, Gravelotte, and Sedan may compare with Jena, [illegible], Montmirail, and Ligny; and as to the characteristics of the French and Prussian soldier, if the one is more impetuous and [illegible] quick, the other is [illegible] to fight and more terrible in [illegible], the other is [illegible] physically stronger, more stubborn and [illegible] danger, and, above all, more [illegible] to discipline [illegible] of the power of arms. On the whole, [illegible] mockery to say, in view of the events of [illegible], that "Prussia has shown no greatness in war;" and Frenchmen may rest assured that it was not by these conceits that the Prussian nation, in its hour of defeat, raised itself again from the depths of misfortune. Baron Ambert, however, does more justice to the excellence of the Prussian Army as it was reorganized after 1859, though even here he cannot refrain from a tone of satire which is worse than ill-timed. He thus describes how the instrument of war which crushed France in 1870 was formed :—

"Under the superintendence of General Moltke, men of great ability and perseverance applied themselves of their task. They constructed, bit by bit, patiently and slowly, that admirable military machine which is called the Prussian Army. It was necessary first to make the tools—that is to say, the Staff. These performed wonders; and the present drew, observed, compared, observed speed, with marvellous zeal. The tools fabricated the various springs of the machine. It was scientifically put together. The men were measured, the guns were counted up, the *matériel* and *personnel* carefully combined. Compass in hand, they arranged the elements of the mass in their places. Each different force was tested, and the destructive power of the [illegible] was well gauged. Men of learning, engineers, [illegible] of physics, and chemists were invited to give [illegible]. Adepts in mechanics were also called in, and [illegible] an ancient professor, convened his brother [illegible] and colleagues to examine all the works of the [illegible] it was set in motion on its errand of destruction."

We [illegible] with some of Baron Ambert's remarks as to the military organization of Prussia, and as to objections which may be urged against it. It is by no means certain, [illegible] that it would stand the strain of [illegible] of a protracted war; and it is conceivable that [illegible] system would break down in the absence of superior central control, and that its vast masses [illegible] prove a real danger to the State. But in 1866, and [illegible] in 1870, it produced the most [illegible] which modern or ancient times have [illegible] fairly admits that the German Army, which [illegible] France, was not more remarkable for its huge numbers than for its excellence as a military instrument. Contrary to the general opinion indeed, he denies the value of the German cavalry; but he appreciates the merits of the other two arms, and he allows that in the higher parts of the service—strategic knowledge, intelligence in the Staff, administration in its various departments—in a word, in the supreme direction of affairs the Prussians were infinitely superior to their foes. The following is his unwilling tribute to the qualities of the Prussian Army of 1870 :—

"If we regard the Prussian Army by itself, without taking into account the social inconveniences and political perils involved in the Prussian system, its excellence is assuredly very great. The Generals have all studied the art of war, the officers understand the tactics of their arms, and no army in Europe manœuvres with equal precision. The military school of Prussia knows how to take ground in action and to make good use of occasions in battle. Its whole aim is practical warfare; and . . . Prussian Generals invariably make admirable dispositions in the field."

Baron Ambert's estimate of the condition of the French Army in 1870 is the same as that of most competent judges, but he indicates certain causes of decline which have not, perhaps, been enough noticed. We agree with him that the French soldier was the same man at Woerth as he had been at Jena; but the French Army was, in many respects, a most imperfect military instrument. The school of Algeria had caused science to be disregarded compared to dash; it had produced soldiers, but not strategists, and it had led to all kinds of neglect in the service. The absence of able Ministers of War had relaxed the springs of military administration; the tendency of French military institutions had been to develope special knowledge, without general professional skill; and ignorance of the highest duties of chiefs prevailed widely among the French commanders. The broad result was that the imposing structure of French military power was really weak; the Staff was not what it ought to have been, and many departments were out of joint; and nothing like a master mind existed to control an Army which, beyond all others, requires to be well led to show its true nature. On this subject Baron Ambert correctly observes :—

"Our Army especially needs superior direction, because it is excitable, prone to sudden emotion, and easily discouraged. . . . The very fact that it is ardent and that, so to speak, it runs away as it advances, makes it disunite easily; and its chiefs ought to exercise a great influence over it, to repair or to prevent this tendency to disorder."

We have yet, however, to notice the points in which the French was so inferior to the German Army. The standing Army of France was nearly as numerous as that of an united Germany, but it had nothing to oppose to the huge reserves which the Prussian system could array against it. We believe Baron Ambert is quite correct in alleging that Napoleon III. was almost the only prominent Frenchman completely aware of this decisive difference; and there can be no doubt that the hasty creation of the raw and undisciplined Garde Mobile was no equivalent to the veteran force made up of the Prussian Reserves and Landwehr. It is also true that the Legislative Body, when the Second Empire began to decay, displayed a not very wise distrust of the increase of the military strength of France; and in this jealousy we may trace the effects of that revolutionary and anarchic spirit which has also proved such a curse to the nation. We believe, however, that the Imperial Marshals were quite as ignorant as the Assembly itself of the real value of the Prussian Reserves; in fact, the traditions of 1792 had still a hold on the mind of the service, and it was supposed that the Garde Mobile would suffice to uphold the regular Army; and Baron Ambert is not just in throwing the whole blame on the "noisy orators" whom he considers the especial plague of France. In another respect in which Prussia was overwhelmingly superior to her foe—the organization by which she was able to "mobilize" her forces with extreme speed—all France, military and civilian alike, was, it would appear, entirely at fault. Here again, we may observe by the way, it does not follow that the local system of Prussia will always produce the results obtained in 1866 and 1870; but on these occasions they were truly wonderful, and the celerity of the "mobilization" of Prussia was not appreciated by any one in France. Baron Ambert significantly observes :—

"We were acquainted, even in its minutest details, with the military organization of Prussia, and recognized its superiority. But we are all, or almost all, in error as to the time required for the 'mobilization' of the German armies; we believe that they could not be mobilized more rapidly than our own."

The rapidity of the "mobilization" of Prussia, as Baron Ambert truly remarks, had a decisive effect on the issue of the campaign. It was true, in one sense, when war was declared, that France, in the words of Lebœuf, was ready; she had men, arms, and material in abundance; but these elements of strength were not combined, and her antagonist was able to baffle her designs—thanks to the peculiarities of the organization of Prussia. The following passage deserves notice :—

"When Ministers of War said, 'We are ready,' they were not wholly in error. We were ready, according to military traditions—ready, as we had been when we went victoriously to the Crimea and to Italy—ready, as the word was understood by Generals and Statesmen. 'To be ready' meant formerly to possess full magazines, arsenals well supplied, large reserves of soldiers at their homes. But more or less time was required before hostilities could actually be undertaken; and the formation of the army was a necessary preliminary. . . . Owing to their skilful military organization, the Prussians had got rid of this interval of time; they had connected preliminary operations in such a way, that two things before distinct—preparation and formation—became one. France was surprised after this preparation, but before this formation; she was ready to take up arms, but she had not arms in her hand. Russia, Austria, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, England, Italy would have been equally surprised."

Baron Ambert, with a loyalty which does him honour, devotes a long chapter to an attempt to show that Napoleon III. stood almost alone in endeavouring to increase the forces of France; that he understood the defects of the army, and had really sound ideas on the subject, but that he was thwarted by the opposition in the Chambers and not supported even by his own Ministers. In all this there is much truth; but it is one of the evils of despotic government that the personal ruler is made accountable for whatever happens, whether he is to blame or not, and we cannot wonder that when defeat came France charged him with faults which were not his own. Unquestionably, too, the Imperial diplomacy was a long series of ill-timed errors, and it would seem from the following that the Emperor himself was not free from deceptive illusions with reference to the allies on which France could reckon in a duel with Prussia :—

"The Emperor informed a General officer" [probably Baron Ambert himself] "in a conversation as to a possible war with Prussia, 'the alliance of Italy may be regarded as assured, and that of Austria is morally certain, if not actually concluded.'"

As may be supposed, Baron Ambert throws the responsibility for the war on Prussia alone. This is not the place to discuss the question; we shall only observe that if France had a perfect right to take precautions against the gigantic military power of Germany, her attitude between 1866 and 1870 was at once undignified and aggressive; and if the candidature of a Hohenzollern Prince for the throne of Spain was a danger to her she committed an irretrievable mistake in her attempt to dictate to the King of Prussia. This page of history, however, has yet to be written. We pass on to notice what is most instructive in Baron Ambert's commentary on the campaign. In one sense it is quite true that the strategy of the contest, as he remarks, is less interesting than that of other wars, for the Germans were in irresistible strength, and once they had reached the French frontier, no generalship could probably have prevented their advance in triumph beyond the Vosges. It is not the less the fact, however, that the movements of Moltke displayed consummate military skill; the manner in which the three German armies were collected in the Rhenish Provinces and launched over the Saar and Lauter, the ability with which the forces of Bazaine were detained round Metz and driven in on the fortress, after the magnificent efforts of Prince Frederic Charles, and the crowning manœuvres by which the doomed force of MacMahon was annihilated at Sedan, equal anything that has been seen in war; and the conduct of the subordinate German chiefs in seizing an advantage whenever it offered, and in making the best use of their troops in the field was usually worthy of high praise. It is ridiculous to hint, as Baron Ambert does, that in all this there is little to admire, or that these results "of calculation and force" have nothing of the "inspiration of genius;" assuredly, he will find that what is greatest in war has been always achieved by diligent forethought, followed up by well-considered execution, and, in truth, "genius," in the military art means a clear conception of what is to be done and a correct adaptation of means to ends, effects, as Napoleon has often observed, to be obtained only by patient industry and the most elaborate and arduous study. As for the operations of the French commanders, we shall not dwell again on that melancholy display of mistaken reckonings and of feverish haste, soon replaced by slowness and vacillation; nor shall we comment on the ruinous strategy by which the Army of the Rhine was left in a state of dissemination when the foe was at hand, and by which Bazaine was hemmed in on Metz, and MacMahon sent to his fate at Sedan. Baron Ambert, we have said, has clearly brought out one paramount cause of these strange movements, which, at first, it seemed impossible to comprehend. It is now certain that the utter ruin of the Imperial armies in the first phase of the war should be chiefly ascribed to political reasons, and that the disasters which astounded Europe were not only the mistakes of Generals, but the consequences of disorder in the State and the mischiefs of an unstable Government; and this should be steadily kept in mind, for such reverses as Metz and Sedan can be hardly ever due to mere military errors. Thus it was not improbably revolutionary passion which not only compelled the ill-fated Emperor to declare war, is the first instance. But forced him to remain on the Saar when he felt that the offensive had become hopeless; and it was certainly fear of the opinion of Paris, and dread of leaving his tottering throne, that induced him to linger around Metz after the double defeats of Woerth and Forbach, that exposed Bazaine to the ruin he met, and that precipitated the insensate march to the Meuse. We agree, therefore, with Baron Ambert that the military collapse of Imperial France is to be largely referred to political evils; but we are not prepared with him to lay the whole blame on the leaders of the "popular factions," or to contend that the Empire had that title to absolute and unconditional loyalty which he seems to think its indefeasible right.

As far as the mere incidents of the first part of the contest, we have little to say on Baron Ambert's volume. An Imperialist of the most genuine type, he actually undertakes the defence of [illegible], and he argues that on the calamitous day of Forbach, that General displayed no ordinary skill. We agree with him that the conduct of [illegible] in not supporting Frossard deserves censure, but [illegible] that Frossard acted with even [illegible] 6th of August; and Baron Ambert [illegible] when he asserts that Frossard had to [illegible] with 28,000 Frenchmen against 70,000 Germans," [illegible] that the forces opposed were about three Divisions to three Divisions and a half. On the other hand, Baron Ambert misstates the numbers of the armies engaged [illegible] favourable [illegible] Marshal MacMahon; they were not 3,000 to 75,000, but five Divisions to nearly three [illegible]; and he does hardly justice to the dispositions of the Marshal in a battle which, tactically, does him honour. As for the generalship of Bazaine in the operations round Metz between the 14th and 18th of August, he adopts the ordinary French version that the Marshal lost a great opportunity on the 16th of defeating the Germans, and that he might easily have escaped to Verdun; but before we can pronounce decidedly on this, we have yet to examine the German accounts. Baron Ambert says :—

"The battle of the 16th ought to have been a disaster for the Germans. The Marshal could not make up his mind, because a fatal inclination carried him back to Metz. . . . Another moment, and a man of genius would have changed the fate of Europe. Marshal Bazaine allowed the moment to pass by."

Baron Ambert joins in the charges made against Bazaine for his neglect of his Reserves in the memorable action of the 18th of August, and thus describes the crisis of that sanguinary day, when the German right was well-nigh crushed and the German left had not yet stormed St. Privat :—

"There was a time when the army of Steinmetz, driven back by our 2nd and 3rd Corps, was in complete disorder. . . Meanwhile, the Prussian Guards, that *corps d'élite*, had been repulsed by Marshal Canrobert. . . . It was possible for the French army on that day to have overcome two-thirds of the invaders. . . . But the Reserves were not employed, and . . . Bazaine thought only of retreating."

Baron Ambert very properly condemns the fatal advance of MacMahon to the Meuse; he fixes the responsibility of this movement on Count Palikao, who has assumed it; but he says, rightly we think, that MacMahon himself ought to have persisted in his resolution to fall back. We agree with the following as to the strategy of this march :—

"Supposing that the French and German armies had each marched 12 miles and a half a day, the first, leaving Rheims on 23rd of August, might in eight days reach Briey, between Longuyon and Metz, a march of about 100 miles. But the second, if it left Bar le Duc on the 26th, would reach the same spot in five days, its march, in that event, being only about 60 miles. Thus, although the army of Marshal MacMahon had, by a lucky chance, begun its movement three days earlier than the Prussians, there was every probability that before it could have attained the lines round Metz, it would have had to encounter the combined armies of the Crown Prince of Prussia and Saxony."

Baron Ambert repeats the strange tale that MacMahon, even when driven on Sedan, had no conception of the force of his enemy, a degree of misapprehension not easily to understand :—

"Prince Bibesco agrees with the report of General Lebrun. 'Marshal MacMahon, in a conversation which I had with him at Stonne, believed that 60,000 or 70,000 men were all that could be opposed to him on that side of the Meuse.' . . . He said the same to General Douay, on the 31st of August."

As for the catastrophe of Metz, which engulfed the last of the Imperial armies in the last days of October, Baron Ambert echoes the complaints of his countrymen, but adds nothing to what we already know. He justly dissociates the Imperial family from the miserable intrigues before the capitulation, and fully approves the condemnation of Bazaine, though a trusted soldier of the Second Empire. The following is his estimate of the unhappy Marshal :—

"It was thought that the extinct race of the Catinats, the Klebers, the Hoches, the Massenas, a race at one time fruitful of great deeds, would be found again in Bazaine. The fate of France was pressed in his hands, and he knew it. When he was shut up at Metz he was aware that Paris was besieged. Then a question suggested itself to him, and disturbed his conscience. He said to himself, 'Paris will fall, like Metz, and I shall stand alone. In that event I shall command the last army of France. My sword will be of immense weight in negotiation. I shall be the arbiter of peace. King William and I will alone remain erect.'"

Sedan led to the 4th of September, the downfall of the imperial dynasty, and the unexampled tale of calamities which for months afterwards overwhelmed France. Baron Ambert ascribes these awful disasters entirely to M. Jules Favre and his party, and insists that events would have been quite different but for this outburst of "revolutionary folly," which at no period proved so destructive. Had the national rallied round the Empire in defeat peace might have been made without a loss of territory; foreign Powers would probably have assisted France, and the country, at least, would have been spared the Commune and the humiliations of the Treaty of Frankfort. But for the treason of the "Parisian demagogues" Bazaine would not have been beset at Metz by the disloyalty of a divided allegiance; the Government of the National Defence would not have given proof of its gross incompetence and uselessly squandered French blood in torrents; Metz, in all probability, would not have fallen; the siege of Paris would not have occurred; and France would have escaped the utter prostration—the horrors and disgrace of 1871. It follows that the 4th of September is the sole cause of these woeful sufferings; and MM. Gambetta and Jules Favre were not only as fatal to France as the Prussians, but have exhibited to mankind what it costs a people to abandon a regular and settled Government. In all this there is much truth, and we shall not attempt to deny that the revolutionary movement which swept the Second Empire away, alike aggravated the disasters of France, and, like all violent movements of the kind, did her extreme injury in general opinion. But Baron Ambert's inferences are not wholly correct; and something is to be said on the other side which impartial history will not forget. It is more than doubtful whether, after Sedan, Germany would not have claimed a territorial cession had peace been made by the Imperial dynasty. It is quite certain that foreign Powers were not prepared to intervene for France whatever had been the form of her government, and the continuance of the Second Empire would not have assured the nation the many advantages which Baron Ambert boldly takes for granted. On the other hand, France, under the Imperial *régime*, would probably not have prolonged the struggle, and as, notwithstanding the losses it entailed, her national defence was truly noble and the one redeeming feature in her acts, her Revolutionary Government is, in this respect, entitled in some degree to credit. Granting, too, that her resistance was fruitless and that the military schemes of M. Gambetta were as unsound as they possibly could be, it does not follow that her great efforts were, altogether, in the long run, vain; the power she developed amazed her conquerors, and very markedly diminished their strength; and, in some measure, she saved her honour, that priceless and highest national heritage. The Revolution of September was not, therefore, necessarily an unmixed evil, though the evil exceeded, we [illegible], the good; and, in any case, we cannot admit that the overthrow of the Empire's throne was that inexplicable national crime which it seems to be in Baron Ambert's eyes. The Empire, though a regular Government, was, we must remember, a revolutionary growth; and though its fall was, we think, a disaster to France in her situation in September, 1870, the moral it teaches is rather that the instability of all French institutions is a constant serious source of misfortune [illegible] M. Jules Favre and the French Liberals were [illegible] an infamous type.

Baron Ambert's volume throws little fresh light on the operations of the provincial armies during the second phase of the great contest. He probably underrates in some measure the organizing power of M. Gambetta; but he shows grounds for the statement that the fallen Empire left behind more elements of military power and resistance than is commonly supposed, and, he considers, they were not well employed. He very justly condemns the meddling of "the Genoese lawyer" in the conduct of the war, and proves that he made a series of mistakes; but after all, this was no more than what Carnot did in 1793-4; and there is no denying the fact that Gambetta displayed no ordinary energy and force of character. The stand made by France was, in truth, most remarkable; and had Bazaine held out a month longer at Metz—nay, had not Bourbaki been idly sent, in a most insensate way, to the East—it is not improbable that the terms of peace might have been other than what they became. The Imperialist tendencies of Baron Ambert do not prevent him from doing justice to the great abilities shown by Chanzy; the campaign of the West of that distinguished soldier gives proof of qualities of the highest order; and it must be recollected that his introduction on the scene was due to the Government of the National Defence. Baron Ambert, in order, possibly, to weaken the impression caused by the extraordinary collapse of the Imperial legions of the outset of the war, insists that, in the later stages of the campaign, the German armies fell off greatly in power; and we suspect there may be some truth in the following, though we do not believe that the Grand Army was ever so well compacted as that which invaded France in 1870 :—

"M. de Moltke's engine of destruction was subject to all the drawbacks of a very complicated machine. It was liable to wear out quickly, because its delicate springs could not stand the test of time and continual friction. After November the machine did not work, as it had done before. The German Army was not nearly equal to those of Napoleon I. for a war of long duration, for with them the human element was superior to the mechanical."

It is, however, with respect to the siege of Paris that this volume, perhaps, is most instructive. Baron Ambert served during the long investment, and, setting aside the partiality of his tone, some of his observations deserve attention. He thinks the conduct of Trochu pitiable, and not only condemns the military measures of that officer as feeble in the extreme, but censures him severely for confiding arms and munitions to the rabble of Paris, and for pusillanimity in his every act as Governor. How far this is correct it is difficult to decide; but the attitude of Trochu during the siege did not leave a favourable impression on us; and we suspect Baron Ambert is right in saying that he is a theorist and a man of words, rather than a really capable chief. Baron Ambert criticizes with no little harshness the operation of the Germans in the siege; he insists that they might have carried the *enceinte* by a *coup de main*; and he argues reasonably we think, that the city would have fallen much sooner had the old system of regular approaches been steadily pursued :—

"Had the Prussians followed the settled rules laid down for sieges, and, instead of proceeding by a long investment and subsequent bombardment, had opened trenches, connecting them with stations of arms, and making parallels, Paris would have been taken easily enough."

In closing this volume we shall make a remark on a topic repeatedly touched by the author. No one can be surprised that a patriotic Frenchman should bitterly feel the results of the war, and no one can doubt that French soldiers look eagerly forward to the time at which they can attempt to revenge their late overthrow. But it is not dignified that French writers should persistently revile the German race; and Baron Ambert, in this particular, indulges in obloquy and declamation which do little credit to his sense or character. The old allusion to Brag and Holdfast recurs to Englishmen when they see such things, and Baron Ambert may rest assured that it is not by railing that the French army will ever gain its ancient renown. We expected to find in this volume a well-considered history of the war; we regret we cannot speak of it thus, though it is a contribution of some value to the literature of 1870-1.

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[*] *Histoire de la Guerre de* 1870-71. Par Le Général Baron Ambert. Paris, 1871.

[†] The German War of independence in 1813 was waged against a beaten enemy, and was sustained by powerful alliances.

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